THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1869. NO. 74.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Best.

Burnett cologne, cocoaine and flavoring extracts, are the standard preparations. Try them. Sold chemically at Joe. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Lard Oil.

To OUR CUSTOMERS.—For the last Sixty days we have been unable to fill promptly all the orders sent us for oil. Having increased our force on the 1st inst., we shall be able hereafter to supply any demand made upon us. F. Sellers & Co., corner Penn and Tenth sts.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware. Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Its Effect

Is Miraculous.

Hall's Vegetable

Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Carries baldness. Makes it grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Restores, brush, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, leaving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors. For sale by all druggists. M wyr

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md., for rates, terms and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. tf

Milhan's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

With hypo-phosphate of lime, a great improvement; made with the purest drugs, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by druggists and dealers. J. Milhan's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. tf

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s., 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.

MITCHELANCE & MCKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 103 Wood street.

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

Washington and Jefferson College.

The legal proceedings relative to the Washington and Jefferson College, and which, after terminating them, have had the effect of keeping many students away from the institution, and preventing others from entering. The pretian many injunctions against the Trustees prevents the organization of the Senior, Junior and Sophomore classes, and the College Interest suffers in consequence. Notwithstanding this, as we learn from the Washington *Reporter*, the Faculty are discharging their duties as well as they can under the circumstances, and out of eighty students enrolled at the beginning of the session more than seventy are yet present to answer to their names. A large number visited Washington for the purpose of entering the college, under the impression that the injunction would soon be removed. Some of these were compelled to go to other colleges, and others returned home to await the issue of the legal proceedings. In the meantime the Scientific classes, the Freshman class and the Preparatory Department have been regularly carried on by the six gentlemen who constitute the Faculty, and students, to the number stated above, are receiving the culture of the college, under its best instructions.

The Cardiff Giant.

The conclusions of Professor Marsh relative to the Cardiff giant, published yesterday, are in a measure corroborated by a gentleman writing from Fort Dodg-, Iowa. He says that about the 1st of June, 1868, two strangers registered their names at the St. Charles Hotel, Fort Dodge, as George Hall, Binghampton, New York, and H. E. Martin, Boston. For several weeks, and after numerous inquiries of a suspicious character they finally purchased an acre of gypsum land from John McDermott, paying the sum of one hundred dollars. They then built a shanty on the ground and employed men to open the gypsum quarry, for the purpose, as they said, to send a handsome piece to New York. They got out a large stone, dressed it to eleven feet three inches in length and three feet two inches wide; they then loaded it on a railroad car. The theory is that Hall & Martin took the stone to Chicago, where it was worked over into a statue, and thence to Binghampton and thence to New York. The correspondent further expresses the opinion that Colonel Wood, formerly of the Chicago Museum, is concerned in the affair, as he has prowled around just when they were digging up the giant. It is said the man who carved the giant is now in Chicago, but proposes to keep quiet.

WE observe a statement going the rounds of the free trade press, to the effect that the workmen employed in the principal iron and steel works of Pittsburgh have been taxed a dollar per head by their employers to support the weekly *Tribune*. The idea was doubtless suggested by the list of subscriptions published by the *Tribune* recently, in which the employes of our principal manufacturing establishments occupied a prominent position, one, in our opinion, very wisely flattering to their intelligence. They know that their best interests will be secured by a sound protective policy, and they govern themselves accordingly. On the other hand, does it not require more than advocates of free trade that in making such charges as that made in this matter of *Tribune* subscriptions, they insult the men whose cause they profess to champion? It is not the employees of Pittsburgh alone that are assailed in this case, for the instimation is conveyed that this is simply an instance of a system adopted by those American manufacturers favorable to protection. While on this subject, we may add that although Pittsburgh is commonly called a nursery of workshops, (a distinction it does not disdain,) the experience of professional men, artists, musicians, elocutionists, lecturers and actors shows it is no whit behind other cities in the matter of detecting all the shades of difference between the best and the worst efforts submitted to their judgment. We say this from the experience of the *Tribune* who are employed in the representative newspaper establishment of Pittsburgh are *taxed* for the support of any journal, is to presuppose the greatest ignorance concerning the men who rear and operate our workshops. Not only are Pittsburgh manufacturers abundantly able to provide their own reading matter, but they are also, as a rule, thoroughly competent to make their own selections, as we dare say that one out of any ten workmen would demonstrate to the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* (in which paper the statement we allude to originally appeared,) should he undertake to discuss the subject with them.

LIMA, OHIO.

Robbery of the Postoffice—Dwelling House Burned—Probable Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., December 9, 1869.

The postoffice at this place was broken into last night by the breaking of a pane of glass in the rear door, which enabled the thieves to reach the bolts that fastened the door. About twenty dollars in fractional currency and coppers was taken from the money drawer, and perhaps twenty-five or thirty letters carried away and opened. No registered letters were taken, nor were the stamps in the office disturbed. The letters taken were all mailed at points west of Lima, and for points north on the Dayton and Michigan Road. So far as they have been discovered, it is thought the thieves found nothing of value in the letters.

A small frame house, the property of a Mr. Carrigan, was burned here this morning, with the furniture and all its contents. Loss probably seven or eight hundred dollars, said to be fully covered by insurance.

A man of this place, named Wm. Bashore, accidentally shot himself this evening. The shot nearly tore off one hand, and then entered the abdomen. He is lying in a critical condition now, with little hopes of his recovery.

Death of a Sheriff From a Fall.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EDWARDS, O., December 9, 1869.

Sheriff Keplinger, of Crawford county, died to-day from the effects of a fall, having been thrown from his buggy about a month ago. The Courtadjourned for six days, as a mark of respect to deceased, and the bar passed appropriate resolutions, and will attend the funeral in a body. He will be buried with the ceremonies of the Odd Fellows, of which order he was a prominent member.

Valuable Trade Mark.

Trade marks may be considered of but little value to many, yet its worth cannot be estimated. The Checkered Front is now a guarantee for good teas and coffees as well as for floors. Jenkins & Bro.'s new tea caddies as well as their roasted coffee labels are a curiosity, and are attracting much attention.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court to Have no Jurisdiction of Political Questions.

Proposed Increase of Legal Tender Circulation—The Restoration of Virginia—Proposed Abolition of the Indian Treaty System—Nominations of Circuit Judges Completed—The Recognition of Cuba—The Tariff on Iron—The Georgia Case—Distillers in the United States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1869.

Supreme Court and Political Questions.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee this morning by Senator Trumbull, with the concurrence of nearly all the members of that Committee, is a most radical measure. It declares that no court shall have jurisdiction of political questions; that Congress alone can determine when the Southern States are reconstructed; that Virginia, Texas and Mississippi have no standing before the Supreme Court; that cases from these States shall not be taken up on a writ of *habeas corpus*; that all cases of this sort now before the Supreme Court are suspended, and that the President shall proceed against military prisoners in these States without regard to civil process heretofore instituted. If this bill is passed, the famous Yerger case is at once taken out of Court, and the President will be required to act on the sentence of the Military Commission, which condemned him to death.

Proposed Increase of Legal Tenders.

The question of the increase of the legal tender circulation was made to-day by Senator Ingersoll, of Illinois, who tried to get in a bill for issuing forty-four millions more. He withdrew it, because members got into a row about its reference, some wishing it to go to the Ways and Means, and others to the Banking and Currency Committee. This row breaking out, the author of the financial bill is introduced both committees wanting to secure everything so as to shape legislation. The Ways and Means would seem to have enough on hand if they attend to the internal revenue and tariff and taxation, but they appear to think otherwise. It isn't possible to get any idea of what views on the general financial subject will prevail in the present session.

The Restoration of Virginia.

The Reconstruction Committee gave a hearing this morning to Governor Walker and others of the Conservative party of Virginia, on the question of restoring that State to Congressional representation. The Governor insisted frankly and manfully on giving his own views and stating what he understands to be the views of his party. They are all anxious to have the State restored, and declare that the new Constitution will be fairly and honestly sustained and enforced. A further hearing of the case will be had on Saturday, and the Committee will report early next week for the restoration of the State.

The Indian Treaty System.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has determined to report a bill, Clarke, of Kansas, to report his bill abolishing the Indian treaty system the first time the Committee is called. Senator Harlan, chairman of the Senate Committee, intends to introduce a similar bill. The treaties now pending before the Senate involve nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

The New Circuit Judges.

The list of Circuit Judges was filled to-day by the appointment of Chief Justice Dillon, of Iowa, for the district including that State and Missouri. All these nominations will be closely examined in the Senate. The list to-day indicates the defeat of Yeaman on certain speeches he made in early secession times.

Cuba.

Interested persons have been sounding the House Foreign Relations Committee to see what they could do for Cuba. They find the committee strongly disposed to stand by the Presidential message, and by the policy of the present. Pamphlets in the interest of the Cuban insurgents were circulated in the Capitol this morning.

The First Bill

To go to the President this session for his signature is the one for the relief of a man interested in a patent for the improvement of plasters of paris. It passed the Senate last March, was put through the House on Tuesday and sent to the White House this afternoon.

The Iron Tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee spent another dry session on the iron question, but didn't make much progress. There is no manner of probability that they can report a tariff bill next Tuesday, as they have the privilege of doing under the resolution of last April.

The Case of Georgia.

The Senate Judiciary Committee did not reach the consideration of the Georgia case this morning, but a talk with the members shows that they will report in favor of restoring the State to the status it had when the first Legislature met, and require the restoration of the colored members to seats.

Distillers in the United States.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a list of grain distillers in the United States. It comprises eleven hundred and seventy-five names, though only about four hundred are now in operation.

Forger Arrested.

A man named Davis is under arrest here on a charge of forging the names of Senator Drake and Representative Asper, of Missouri, as indorsers to notes.

Charges Against a Postmaster.

Charges have been filed here against the Postmaster of Bowling Green, Ky., that he has contumaciously refused payment of a dollar and a-half per head by their employers to support the weekly *Tribune*. The idea was doubtless suggested by the list of subscriptions published by the *Tribune* recently, in which the employes of our principal manufacturing establishments occupied a prominent position, one, in our opinion, very wisely flattering to their intelligence. They know that their best interests will be secured by a sound protective policy, and they govern themselves accordingly. On the other hand, does it not require more than advocates of free trade that in making such charges as that made in this matter of *Tribune* subscriptions, they insult the men whose cause they profess to champion? It is not the employees of Pittsburgh alone that are assailed in this case, for the instimation is conveyed that this is simply an instance of a system adopted by those American manufacturers favorable to protection. While on this subject, we may add that although Pittsburgh is commonly called a nursery of workshops, (a distinction it does not disdain,) the experience of professional men, artists, musicians, elocutionists, lecturers and actors shows it is no whit behind other cities in the matter of detecting all the shades of difference between the best and the worst efforts submitted to their judgment. We say this from the experience of the *Tribune* who are employed in the representative newspaper establishment of Pittsburgh are *taxed* for the support of any journal, is to presuppose the greatest ignorance concerning the men who rear and operate our workshops. Not only are Pittsburgh manufacturers abundantly able to provide their own reading matter, but they are also, as a rule, thoroughly competent to make their own selections, as we dare say that one out of any ten workmen would demonstrate to the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* (in which paper the statement we allude to originally appeared,) should he undertake to discuss the subject with them.

CONGRESS.

The Reconstruction of Georgia.

Petitions for Repeal of Duties on Leather, Hides and Coal—Debate on the Census Bill—Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1869.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, inclosing the resolutions of the Legislature relative to the recognition of Cuba as an independent government, in a number of petitions requesting relief from dreadful fires, a memorial favorable to the abolition of bulfighting in Cuba, was presented.

Mr. ANTHONY, on presenting a report from the committee on Printing, said he intended soon to call attention to the necessity of some action in relation to the public printing.

The report included a provision for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. POMEROY remarked that the farmers and agriculturists of the country were interested in the report, which was used to disseminate information and deserving of circulation for that reason.

The report of the committee and similar reports from the same source for the publication of various reports, etc., was passed. In regard to the publication of a map of the United States illustrative of the land operations of the country, to be made in connection with the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a desirable discussion ensued. Messrs. POMEROY, SUMNER and HOWE agreed that an original plan of a map of the country was essential, inasmuch as the map heretofore published was old, while during the last decade the geographical appearance of the country had entirely changed.

Mr. HARLAN remarked that it was important that maps officially published by the United States government should contain the latest and fullest observations of surveys, the exact location of bays, rivers and mountains.

Mr. ANTHONY said the publication of a map as proposed would be simply a question of money, as the expenditure would equal $200,000. No definite action was taken on the proposed map. The reports from the Committee were agreed to.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill relative to salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court, fixing that of the Chief Justice at $13,500, and Associate Justices $13,000. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill for the disposal of public lands in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill constituting the Mississippi & Arkansas Levee Company a national corporation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORRILL presented a memorial from citizens and members of the Legislature of Virginia, urging that the State be restored to representation in Congress. Tabled.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of reporting a bill to incorporate the Historical society of the District, and of taking such other legislation as may be necessary to secure the records and relics of interest in the District equal rights and opportunities with those of other States.

Mr. NORTON objected to its immediate consideration.

Mr. SUMNER said if the occasion for the resolution was known, he would vote for it without delay. Grimes who had been brevetted Colonel for services in the late rebellion, was a distinguished citizen of Washington, and he and another member or his profession (Mr. Schenck) were the only officers in the army in the District of Columbia, been black-balled, he (Sumner) thought they were entitled to the fullest explanation by the members thereof with any reflection upon their character. He thought a body of learned practitioners shut out from the ordinary opportunities for committing errors, should protect their brethren on important cases coming before them. Their reputation would be befouling if a decision which was guilty of such outrageous degradation as that of excluding a gallant officer from the bar, should take notice that this outrage would not be allowed to continue. He hoped the bill would be reported from the committee with favor.

Mr. MATTHEWS inquired whether it was possible to apply the necessary remedy through the medium of Congressional legislation, giving his own views and stating what he understands to be the views of his party. They are all anxious to have the State restored, and declare that the new Constitution will be fairly and honestly sustained and enforced. A further hearing of the case will be had on Saturday, and the Committee will report early next week for the restoration of the State.

Mr. SUMNER said he was not prepared to say whether it was possible to apply the necessary remedy through the medium of Congressional legislation, giving his own views and stating what he understands to be the views of his party. They are all anxious to have the State restored, and declare that the new Constitution will be fairly and honestly sustained and enforced. A further hearing of the case will be had on Saturday, and the Committee will report early next week for the restoration of the State.

The Indian Treaty System.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has determined to report a bill, Clarke, of Kansas, to report his bill abolishing the Indian treaty system the first time the Committee is called. Senator Harlan, chairman of the Senate Committee, intends to introduce a similar bill. The treaties now pending before the Senate involve nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

The New Circuit Judges.

The list of Circuit Judges was filled to-day by the appointment of Chief Justice Dillon, of Iowa, for the district including that State and Missouri. All these nominations will be closely examined in the Senate. The list to-day indicates the defeat of Yeaman on certain speeches he made in early secession times.

Cuba.

Interested persons have been sounding the House Foreign Relations Committee to see what they could do for Cuba. They find the committee strongly disposed to stand by the Presidential message, and by the policy of the present. Pamphlets in the interest of the Cuban insurgents were circulated in the Capitol this morning.

The First Bill

To go to the President this session for his signature is the one for the relief of a man interested in a patent for the improvement of plasters of paris. It passed the Senate last March, was put through the House on Tuesday and sent to the White House this afternoon.

The Iron Tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee spent another dry session on the iron question, but didn't make much progress. There is no manner of probability that they can report a tariff bill next Tuesday, as they have the privilege of doing under the resolution of last April.

The Case of Georgia.

The Senate Judiciary Committee did not reach the consideration of the Georgia case this morning, but a talk with the members shows that they will report in favor of restoring the State to the status it had when the first Legislature met, and require the restoration of the colored members to seats.

Distillers in the United States.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a list of grain distillers in the United States. It comprises eleven hundred and seventy-five names, though only about four hundred are now in operation.

Forger Arrested.

A man named Davis is under arrest here on a charge of forging the names of Senator Drake and Representative Asper, of Missouri, as indorsers to notes.

Charges Against a Postmaster.

Charges have been filed here against the Postmaster of Bowling Green, Ky., that he has contumaciously refused payment of a dollar and a-half per head by their employers to support the weekly *Tribune*. The idea was doubtless suggested by the list of subscriptions published by the *Tribune* recently, in which the employes of our principal manufacturing establishments occupied a prominent position, one, in our opinion, very wisely flattering to their intelligence. They know that their best interests will be secured by a sound protective policy, and they govern themselves accordingly. On the other hand, does it not require more than advocates of free trade that in making such charges as that made in this matter of *Tribune* subscriptions, they insult the men whose cause they profess to champion? It is not the employees of Pittsburgh alone that are assailed in this case, for the instimation is conveyed that this is simply an instance of a system adopted by those American manufacturers favorable to protection. While on this subject, we may add that although Pittsburgh is commonly called a nursery of workshops, (a distinction it does not disdain,) the experience of professional men, artists, musicians, elocutionists, lecturers and actors shows it is no whit behind other cities in the matter of detecting all the shades of difference between the best and the worst efforts submitted to their judgment. We say this from the experience of the *Tribune* who are employed in the representative newspaper establishment of Pittsburgh are *taxed* for the support of any journal, is to presuppose the greatest ignorance concerning the men who rear and operate our workshops. Not only are Pittsburgh manufacturers abundantly able to provide their own reading matter, but they are also, as a rule, thoroughly competent to make their own selections, as we dare say that one out of any ten workmen would demonstrate to the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* (in which paper the statement we allude to originally appeared,) should he undertake to discuss the subject with them.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ceremonies at the Opening of the Ecumenical Council—Opposition to the Dogma of Intallibility—The Government of Spain Announces its Position—The Viceroy Yields to the Sultan—M. Forcade's Speech and Rochefort's Reply—Disturbance at Marseilles—President Grant's Plain Talk Unpalatable to Frenchmen—Icebergs in the South Atlantic—Rise in Rebel Bonds at London, &c., &c.

Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, December 9—The portion of the President's message relating to neutrality in the matter of the ocean cables, printed here today, causes great excitement.

The Ecumenical Council.

ROME, December 9.—The ceremonies yesterday attending the opening of the sessions of the Ecumenical Council lasted five hours. The activity has been entirely tranquil. The illuminations and fireworks contemplated last evening were postponed on account of the rain.

Icebergs.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—Vessels arriving from the South Atlantic report vast numbers of icebergs.

Rise in Confederate Bonds.

LONDON, December 9.—The prices of rebel bonds have been considerably improved recently, in view of the proposed settlement of the Alabama claims.

The Government Telegraph.

The Government has taken possession of the telegraph lines of the country on the first of February.

The Funeral Fleet.

The delay in the sailing of the funeral fleet of George Peabody was owing to an accident to the steamer Inconstant.

King Nathaniel Decorated by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9.—The Emperor Alexander has confirmed the grand cross of the order of St. George upon King William of Prussia, on the occasion of the formal conclusion of the treaty between Russia and Prussia.

Opposition to the Dogma of Infallibility

LONDON, December 9.—The Times does not assert that a majority of the French Bishops, including Dupanloup, and many of the German Bishops will oppose a declaration of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, December 9.—The semi-official journals praise the speech made by M. Foreade in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, and assert that the success which it had in the house has so strengthened the Government as to render it improbable that the contemplated change of ministers will be carried.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Rochefort replied with bitterness to the speech of Forcade. He declared that the speech of the Emperor, which caused a great disorder in the Chamber, and were received with storm of dissent from the majority. He spoke of the increase of the expenditures, of the lavish pensions and collectors of internal revenue. They thought the country was going down hill. He said he objected to the proposition to take a census of all the people, but he objected to the proposition that information which should be obtained in order to take a census should be used for the purpose of not only proposed a census of the population, but to go into the private affairs of life—into private and sacred affairs of life—inquiries which ought to be confined to each other under this or any other government. When he spoke of the Emperor's message, he thought it must send at least an acceptable agent, whom the people would receive with open arms, to negotiate with. Was the Assistant Assessor of that class? He thought he was not. He said the Emperor should be, he signalized it as a shameful partisan brand authority to remove the police commissioners of the city by 20,000 for the purpose of not allowing them to be present at the elections. He said he objected to the proposition to take a census at all, for it was attended to be no census at all.

M. J. FAVRE said he objected to the committing of value in each of the pending propositions, and that the census should be confined to the simple fact of the enumeration, the statistical information possessed by the administration of the country being utilized for the purpose of the census.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER replied to an argument in support of his amendment. He claimed that under his plan the census would be taken with more publicity, greater accuracy and greater economy. The Government, he said, had the right to appoint a committee that the census of 1865 in his state, made by Napoleon, was false, and the census of 1866 was a fraud. The corollary to that would seem to be that there could be no confidence in the census now being taken. He was astonished at the opposition. He said act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several supplementary thereto, are political in their character, for the purpose of carrying out the political and constitutional provisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding, jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said laws is hereby denied to the Senators and Representatives from such States shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States; and no Congress shall recognize such State Government, or any Judge thereof in a habeas corpus case or other proceeding to bring before the Supreme Court for review any case, civil or criminal, now pending or hereafter pending, and no writ or process in such proceeding shall be issued or executed; and said act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 23, 1867, and all laws or which authorize an appeal in any case from judgments of a Circuit court of the United States in a habeas corpus proceeding to the Supreme Court, or which authorize the Supreme Court to hear and determine a writ of habeas corpus or other writ to bring before it for review any judgment rendered by a Circuit court, or any order or any Judge thereof in a habeas corpus case or other proceeding, are hereby repealed, and the same are hereby suspended, and no law heretofore passed during the rebellion, declaring the rebel States of the United States shall be construed to recognize any State Government, or to authorize the State to the status it had when the first Legislature met, and require the restoration of the colored members to seats.

Distillers in the United States.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a list of grain distillers in the United States. It comprises eleven hundred and seventy-five names, though only about four hundred are now in operation.

Forger Arrested.

A man named Davis is under arrest here on a charge of forging the names of Senator Drake and Representative Asper, of Missouri, as indorsers to notes.

Charges Against a Postmaster.

Charges have been filed here against the Postmaster of Bowling Green, Ky., that he has contumaciously refused payment of a dollar and a-half per head by their employers to support the weekly *Tribune*. The idea was doubtless suggested by the list of subscriptions published by the *Tribune* recently, in which the employes of our principal manufacturing establishments occupied a prominent position, one, in our opinion, very wisely flattering to their intelligence. They know that their best interests will be secured by a sound protective policy, and they govern themselves accordingly. On the other hand, does it not require more than advocates of free trade that in making such charges as that made in this matter of *Tribune* subscriptions, they insult the men whose cause they profess to champion? It is not the employees of Pittsburgh alone that are assailed in this case, for the instimation is conveyed that this is simply an instance of a system adopted by those American manufacturers favorable to protection. While on this subject, we may add that although Pittsburgh is commonly called a nursery of workshops, (a distinction it does not disdain,) the experience of professional men, artists, musicians, elocutionists, lecturers and actors shows it is no whit behind other cities in the matter of detecting all the shades of difference between the best and the worst efforts submitted to their judgment. We say this from the experience of the *Tribune* who are employed in the representative newspaper establishment of Pittsburgh are *taxed* for the support of any journal, is to presuppose the greatest ignorance concerning the men who rear and operate our workshops. Not only are Pittsburgh manufacturers abundantly able to provide their own reading matter, but they are also, as a rule, thoroughly competent to make their own selections, as we dare say that one out of any ten workmen would demonstrate to the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* (in which paper the statement we allude to originally appeared,) should he undertake to discuss the subject with them.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An attempt was made Wednesday to rob the bank at Gallatin, Mo., in which Mr. Sheets, the banker, was killed. Another man, name unknown, is said to have been killed. One of the robbers was severely wounded. The particulars are not received as yet, but rumor says the robbers succeeded in obtaining sixty thousand dollars.

Thomas St. Johns, of Mobile, has filed complaint in the United States Court, New York, asking for an injunction against the Erie Railroad officers; to prevent them from investing the earnings of the road in outside enterprises or speculations, in order that such earnings may be applied to the payment of dividends on stock. Mr. St. Johns owns three hundred shares of Erie stock.

The following act was passed by the Wyoming Territory Legislature on Tuesday last, and was signed by Governor Augur: Any person in the employ of any railroad in this Territory, who may be injured or killed while in the performance of his duties, or otherwise, shall have, or his widow or heirs shall have, the same right of action for damages against the said company as if such person was not in the employ of said company. Any agreement, written or verbal, to hold such company harmless or free from damages, shall be null and void. The final vote on the woman's suffrage bill in the same Legislature stood—Council, seven for and two against; House, seven for to forty-one against.

A Richmond dispatch says: The President's recommendation to Congress for the early admission of Virginia and the prospect of its being speedily carried out, causes a general feeling of rejoicing, the exceptions being a few radicals whom the Republican party left to run the last Convention by themselves, and a few score heads of old Democrats who exhibit cheap pluck by swearing that they would rather be under Canby than Walker. The general mass of the Republicans and Conservatives are rejoiced at the prospect of an early admission. The talk about the Legislature undertaking to upset the provisions of the new constitution, or to render them inoperative, is unfounded, the only parties interested in keeping the disabilities in force are those who have been appointed to civil office by the military. All northern people who have come here as farmers or business men are rejoiced over the approaching admission, no matter what their views may be on politics and all the office holders are opposed to it.

The Republican state Central Committee of Ohio met Wednesday afternoon in Columbus, to receive the report of the Executive Committee. The Revising Committee to examine its vouchers and accounts, submitted a report complimentary to the Executive Committee, Resolutions were adopted in which the unbounded and final confidence of the people of the people by the early ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, by the Legislature, about to assemble, was hailed with pleasure, as the last battle in the great struggle in a manner in which the last campaign was conducted, and the early appointment of county committees was recommended. Governor Hayes and other prominent Republicans were present. In the December State Committee meets in Columbus to-day.

The subject of a union depot is being agitated at Memphis.

James Taylor, a brakeman on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was killed yesterday, by falling from a train.

The double turret monitor Terror was put in commission at Boston on Wednesday. Destination unknown.

The Tennessee Senate passed on first reading yesterday, a bill providing that no person shall be indicted for an act committed while serving as a soldier during the late war, and dismissing all prosecutions pending for acts of like kind.

Belle Townsend, recently married, attempted to commit suicide at Madison, Indiana, yesterday, by taking arsenic. Prompt medical assistance saved her life.

J. W. Rea is on trial at Madison, Indiana, for killing J. S. Rea at a Democratic meeting during the Presidential campaign last fall. He was tried once before, but the jury failed to agree.

The regular tax levy for the present year in Chicago foots up $2,969,232, on a valuation of $236,022,186, or at the rate of fifteen mills on the dollar.

Walsh, the Chicago wife-murderer, has been resptited for thirty days, by Governor Palmer.

A partially insane woman named Johanna Jauck, at Madison, Wis., Wednesday night, stripped herself naked, jumped into the well of a neighbor and lived three hours.

The jury in the well known Rhomberg whisky case, on trial at Dubuque, involving twelve hundred barrels of whisky, failed to agree and were discharged. The jury were out about eighteen hours.

Several men were seriously, some fatally injured by an explosion of powder, at Peterboro, Canada, yesterday.

The public lamps in Independence Square, Philadelphia, were last evening lighted and extinguished by electricity.

Peter Telech has been arrested at Troy, Indiana, as the murderer of his wife and children some time ago. He will place in jail.

Reports from Kentucky state that the hog cholera is prevailing in the central part of that State. On Wednesday the meat inspector of Louisville condemned a drove of over 1,000 dead hogs just arrived from Paris, Ky., on account of having died of the cholera. There are 10 in the locality of Cincinnati except that imported.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Alabama is in session at Montgomery. There are four hundred members present.

At the law term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, now in session at Merrimac, Hillsboro and Belknap, there were eighty applications for divorce granted.

Augustus Hudson, a lawyer, was killed at Milwaukee yesterday, by the caving in of a bank.

Navigation of Connecticut river is closed.

Joseph D. Chase, a painter, was frozen to death at Hartford, Conn., during the storm Monday night.

Alabama railroad trains are crowded with emigrants going to Texas.

The Republican state convention have nominated Nathaniel E. Chase for Mayor.

CITY MATTERS.

The Western University.

The second number of the *College Journal*, issued under the auspices of the students of the Western University, contains the following elections for officers of the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies, for the present term:

IRVING.—President, A. T. Bowen; Vice President, J. M. McIntosh; Secretary, J. R. Reed; Treasurer, J. I. Boil; Librarian, W. N. Frew; Assistant Librarian, H. Gibson; Editor, J. C. Whiteley; Assistant Editor; Charles Harper, Alderney and Reporter.

PHILOMATHEAN.—President, W. Astle; Vice President, W. H. Hunt; Secretary, J. C. Hartman; Assistant Secretary, J. A. Fox; Treasurer, J. A. Siegert; Librarian, C. E. Wilson; Attorney, J. N. Jones; Reporter, W. A. Magee; Critics, W. H. Knox, W. W. Mc-Donald.

The Philomathean Literary Society hereby challenges the Irving Society to engage in a literary contest, the time and place of said contest to be hereafter determined upon by a convention of the two societies.

Under the head of "*Memoranda Academica*" *The Journal* gives a list of the families in the classes of 1827—28, inclusive, from which we select some of the most distinguished:

Class of 1823.—Rev. James G. Guthrie, D. D., Westerport, Md.; died January 4, 1867.

Class of 1824.—Hon. Wm. W. Irwin, Deputy Attorney General, Minister to Denmark, Member of Congress, Western District Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa. Rev. John Crozier. Rev. Moses Kerr, deceased.

Accidents.

Mr. Robertson was coming down Federal street, Allegheny, last evening, and near the corner of Locust street slipped and fell, spraining his leg severely. He was taken to his home on Sandusky street where he was properly attended.

Officer John Kirk, of Mayor Drum's police, in answering a call from the Second ward on Wednesday night, fell over some barrels in front of a saloon on Ohio street, fracturing his shoulder blade. Dr. Hamilton is attending him.

Miss Foss Foster, sixteen years of age, had his leg broken in two places yesterday afternoon, while coasting on the Brownsville road. He lives in South Pittsburgh. Drs. Sutton and McCord set the bone and rendered the patient as comfortable as possible.

A runaway accident is reported to have occurred in Allegheny City yesterday afternoon of Mayor Drum being injured. The horse and buggy in which he was being driven down Federal street when he was frightened, ran off, and at North avenue threw young Drum out, injuring him slightly.

MULTIPLICITY OF CHARGES.—William Elastein was lodged in jail yesterday, on a process issued by the Court, for sentence on nine indictments for illegal liquor selling which are entered against him. There are in addition to the above, some six or eight informations against the same defendant which he will try this term. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A young man named Christian Schaffer was robbed on Sandusky street, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, of a pocket book containing over one hundred dollars. Two men jumped out of a small alley, between Robinson and Locock streets, as he passed, and while one held him another took his money.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At a meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 219 A. Y. M., held last evening, the following officers were elected: W. M.—Samuel Harper; S. W., Stephen A. Shephard; J. W., Robert B. Mowry; S., Joseph Eichbaum; T., James Shiele.

A NEAT OFFICE.—We noticed yesterday that Alderman Taylor's office, in the Ninth ward, presented an unusually attractive appearance. It has been thoroughly renovated, newly papered and painted, and is now one of the neatest offices in the city.

COAL BARGE SUNK.—A barge containing twenty-two hundred bushels of coal, the property of Charles McDougal, of Pittsburgh, was sunk below the Falls, at Louisville, yesterday, in six feet water. The barge and coal were valued at $2,500; no insurance.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAIR.

Grand Success of the Enterprise—What is to be Seen at City Hall.

We have been unable up to this time, owing to the pressure of other business and want of space, to give our readers as full a description of the beautiful Fair at City Hall as we have desired, but we propose to-day giving a fuller notice of the many attractions which the visitor to the Fair may expect to find. It is, of course, understood that this Fair is for the benefit of the Homœopathic Hospital, on Second avenue, than which a more deserving institution does not exist in our city, and is given under the auspices of the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association. The ladies in charge of this enterprise are determined that visitors should examine the many beautiful articles for sale at the booths without hesitation, for while attendants are auctions and willing to sell to all who wish to buy, they will studiously avoid annoying purchasers who may wish to inspect the booths. This rule will also be observed in regard to articles to be purchased or voted for.

The first thing to attract attention as you enter is the Flower and Art Booth, in the center of the hall. This is especially noticeable for its beautiful decoration, good taste, and simplicity being observed on every hand. Flowers in all shapes, handsome vases, hanging baskets, aquaria, statuary, pastilings, chromos, bird cages filled with singing birds, and, in fact, everything appropriate and attractive. Moderate, and in many cases, very low prices are asked for the above beautiful articles. But most attractive of all are the fair ones who so

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1869.

We are not surprised at the cable report that considerable excitement was created in Paris by the plainness of Gen. Grant's message on the want of faith shown on the part of the owners of the French Cable. No portion of that admirable document gave greater satisfaction than where he gives the Frenchmen to understand that they will either have to abandon their cable on our shores or live up to the agreement of reciprocal rights entered into when it was landed.

The nominations made to the Senate by the President for Circuit Judges of the United States Court, are said to give general satisfaction—some of them especially. That of William McKennan, Esq., of the neighboring county of Washington, the public were prepared for and had already approved. There were other learned and capable gentlemen applying for it, but all of them, and their supporters, we believe, will concede that in selecting Mr. McKennan the President has conferred the honor on a high-toned gentleman and an able lawyer. Mr. McKennan was not an applicant for the position, and will accept it only as in the line of his profession, from which he would depart for no mere political office. Had he been willing to accept such an office he could have gone into General Grant's Cabinet, for it is understood that such an offer was twice made to him by the President.

Within the past three days the public has been furnished with the details of several executions. We can not remember a time when the hangman was in greater demand. He has just entered upon the work of choking to death some dozen or more individuals. Four of the number have been swung off in strict accordance with the provisions of the law governing such cases. Some of the murderers who have thus paid the penalty of their crimes, were sunk to the depths of brutality and degredation. Two of them were possessed of ungovernable tempers, and gave full vent to their violent rage. One of them was hopelessly an idiot—another was next to idiotic. All of them met their fate with fortitude. We are just a trifle curious to know what effect this series of executions will produce. Experience leads us to believe that they will be succeeded by crimes equally horrible and brutal. The theory that capital punishment deters from crime is not borne out by the records. In this city, and elsewhere, it is a noteworthy fact that the execution of criminals has been followed immediately by the perpetration of the most deliberate murders. Should this experience be repeated, we need not be surprised if we are called upon to record another series of murders within the next month.

"If we do not put the ring down it will break down the Republican party." This is the warning of a veteran Republican whose name is honored throughout the State. Last fall's election was an admonition to the party on the subject. The sins of last winter's session came near crushing the party. It would have been crushed, but for the fact that Republicans generally took ground against the corruptionists and boldly proclaimed for Economy, Retrenchment and Reform. The people were promised better things in the future—a promise between which and its fulfilment the Treasury Ring are arraying themselves with determined energy. They are making a desperate struggle for the "unexpended balance." It is the means whereby they control legislation, dispose of the offices and enrich themselves. To get into position last winter it cost the ring fifty thousand dollars. It was a corrupt transaction as ever disgraced the State Capitol. During the year the "unexpended balance" has averaged one and a half million dollars. To continue this in their hands they are making desperate efforts. With the power it will give them, the ring expects to pass the infamous tax bill—of which it failed last winter—whereby at least one million more will be applied to the "balance." Their next campaign is laid out on an extensive scale, and there is no safety either for the party or the State, except in putting the Treasury Ring down from the start. Such is the will of the people, and we do not believe that all of the "unexpended balance" will suffice to defeat it.

CONGRESSIONAL MANNERS.

During certain months of every year the Congress of the United States is the most conspicuous body in the country, and one of the most conspicuous bodies in the world. To have been in Congress, to go to Congress, are phrases which express the acme of ambition achieved, or to be achieved in the language of simple-minded school-boys all over the land, while, in the minds of adults who have outlived the illusions of their youth, if these facts are not so sublimely significant, it is because, in their estimation, the chief legislators of the country have failed to improve their opportunities. We all feel that, if our national Congress is what it ought to be, an adequate representation of the character and spirit of this mighty christian nation, we demand nothing unjust or extravagant in requiring it to be the very embodiment of wisdom, dignity and honor. If in seeing it fail to exhibit these high qualities we are disappointed, the hopes thus frustrated were reasonable hopes. When by its proceedings the ascription to it of these virtues is shown to have been a idle imagination, our mortification is legitimate. Admitting that neither history nor common sense warranted us in expecting every member of Congress, or even the members collectively, to stand forth as an exemplification of those exceptional heroisms of character, which have given a few persons names in human annals, certainly no right-minded man will hesitate to concede that, in the members individually and in the aggregate, the people have a right to look for negative merits at least. They are neither romantic nor exacting in their views of Congressional propriety and ethics in expecting from each constituent of that distinguished body the exhibition of those common traits of language and bearing considered in common life as essential to decency. They have a right to expect these conspicuous men to remember that they are conspicuous, and that through the action of their fellow citizens, they have been placed in a position to be observed by all the world. We have a right also to expect them to not forget the representative character in which they appear in the national Capitol. Whether a member is bound by the known will, or instructions of his constituents, is a subject regarding which different opinions may be entertained—but the obligation of a representative to bear in mind that, in an important sense, he is entrusted with the reputation of those whom he represents, is a thing too manifest for discussion. Every one who has heard foreigners talk about us, or has read reports of their visits to Washington, is familiar with the inference adverse to the morals and manners of certain sections of country habitually drawn by them from the morals and manners of the men whom the free votes of their constituencies have sent thither. We need not say that in most instances of the kind these inferences have been as unjust as they were obvious. In view of many scenes in our House of Representatives which readily comeback to the reader's memory, while the whole nation felt disgust, the deepest mortification was the portion of the people who knew that they were, in some measure, responsible for the disgraceful conduct of their representatives. Western civilization and frontier habits have oftenest been held accountable for bad manners in Congress. And yet one of the severest and most direct rebukes ever administered to a member proceeded from a Western constituency, while another member conspicuous for unbecoming behavior was applauded and sent back by a district of the remote East.

The topic to which we have referred is the most obvious of the many comparatively little things which darken the popular ideal of the National Legislature. Other foibles, often apparent and offensive in former sessions, we may hope, will be no longer present for criticism. We trust that all members, this winter, have gone to Washington well assured that the nation, on the whole, is sick of what is technically known as *humbuggle*—and are prepared to condemn and scorn all display of ability however brilliant, which is not wisely directed to the settlement of the vast practical questions now so urgently demanding adjustment. The people are willing to believe that their member has Plutarch's Lives and Lempriere's Classical Dictionary in his library, or even in his memory, if he will only spare them the allusions and elucidations which, though happy and illustrative, produce an unpleasant effect in the report of Congressional speeches. A little Latin, now and then, may perhaps be tolerated, if it has become familiar to the public by frequent quotation; but recondite references to obscure persons of antiquity, such as Lycurgus, Aristides, &c., are clearly objectionable. We trust that, as a general thing, the eloquence of the coming session will be free from this ancient blemish, and that a higher standard of manners will be acknowledged in all the future as the distinction of the Congress of 1869–70.

SYMPATHY CALLED FOR.

To regard the sorrows of others as our own is undoubtedly a Christian duty. Nor does mere fellow feeling answer the requirements of the great ethical law to which we refer. Mere condolence, even sighs, tears and other similar expressions of sensibility in the presence or the knowledge of woes, are worthy of respect only when they impel us to effectually aid the sufferers. Preachers have made this doctrine trite, and its statement is little better than a truism or a platitude. Perhaps the most useful precept for our guidance in the measure and direction of such practical aid is the old rule, so pithily worded in the title of a modern novel, "Put yourself in his place." But, then, even persons most liberally gifted with imagination, must sometimes find this an exceedingly difficult thing to do. For example: At a meeting held in London, on the 24th of November, to consider the relations between the English dependencies and the mother country, Mr. Westmorland, of Jamaica, dwelt upon the defective administration of that colony since it came under the direct government of England. He represented himself and other inhabitants as suffering from a state of things hard to be borne. He waxed eloquent in the statement of their grievances. "*Why*," said he, "*the schoolmasters, instead of teaching the Blacks the duty of honest industry, are teaching them the use of the globes.*" Any person too painfully affected by this dreadful allegation, may entertain a hope that, in the system of teaching found fault with, the duty of honest industry is not wholly neglected. We may also suppose that this champion of ethics belongs to the class, is, it may be, a descendant of one of the gentlemen who, less than a hundred years ago, vehemently objected to the presence of the Moravian Missionaries in Jamaica, on the ground that they taught the negroes to believe themselves the posterity of Adam and Eve. "A doctrine," said they, "most offensive in itself to us personally, the recognized offspring of that respectable pair, and likely to be very prejudicial to subordination among the slaves." We may add that, not only in theisland, but in England also, this objection was received by multitudes both of the higher and the trading classes with great respect, many years after the time when pious John Newton used to call for the black coast, well supplied with fetters to bind the hands and with Bible and prayer book to liberate the souls of the slaves, in whom he was interested pecuniarily and spiritually.

To return for a moment to the poor gentleman who suffers a grievance; it is well known that in this country also there are many quite as unhappy as this Jamaican, and from a similar cause. They are dissatisfied with the kind of instruction imparted to the Freedmen. They know whether excessive attention to "the use of the globes," or undue devotion to Shakspeare has been alleged as its objectionable feature, but one ground of discontent is the manifest tendency of the schools to make the Blacks unwilling to work, or rather to confirm them in their innate love of doing nothing, always, in those latitudes, regarded as a thing unquestionable. Another ground of discontent often, it is said, alleged, is the equally manifest tendency of instruction to render the negroes proud. One can easily understand how unpleasant it must be to many white gentlemen in those regions to see a former chattel with a book or a newspaper in its hand.

These, however, and similar objections are proved in many places to give way before actual experience. Great numbers of the slave holders are now earnest friends of negro education, even as conducted by Northern people, and we may confidently believe that after a few years, the affliction which at present calls for sympathy, will be generally found to be the result of ignorance, or of imagination. Education, even including "the use of the globes," is good for negroes as for whites, and will be practically shown to promote the best material as well as spiritual interests of both classes.

THE INFLUENCE OF A MINORITY.

There appears to be something in Western latitudes favorable to the fair sex. The Legislature of Wyoming Territory has, by an unanimous vote, passed a law giving the ballot to every woman in the Territory. The significance of this remarkable step will be better appreciated when it is remembered that the Territory of Wyoming is taken from a portion of Dakotah, with small additions from Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nebraska. It covers a vast expanse. Commencing at the intersection of the 27th meridian of longitude with the 45th degree of north latitude, its boundary line runs west to the 34th meridian; thence south to the 41st degree of north latitude; thence east to the 27th meridian; and thence north to the place of beginning.

Cheyenne, the principal city of the Territory, has hitherto enjoyed a reputation specially attractive to adventurers, blacklegs, outlaws and other disreputable characters generally. Although scarcely two years old, it boasts a population of nearly ten thousand, has its theaters, hotels and concert rooms. The population is made up principally of men—all Territories have a vast preponderance of men, and a corresponding degree of gallantry is exhibited towards women.

The action of the Wyoming Legislature will naturally excite surprise. It may seem paradoxical that the ballot should be tendered so freely to women where so few women can avail themselves of the privilege, while thousands of women in the Eastern States, where they outnumber the men vastly, are moving heaven and earth in the effort to secure similar recognition. It would be an insult to the female population of the East to hint that the remarkable result in Wyoming is owing chiefly to the fact that the women of Wyoming are of a very superior quality. There is a large field here for speculation had we the inclination or time to devote to it.

The progress of liberal ideas in Wyoming reminds us of the fact that California narrowly escaped leading the van in establishing woman's highest prerogative. In the early history of that State, when the face of a woman was a sight not to be obtained every month, a spirited member of the Legislature proposed extending suffrage to women, but was overruled. Not to be outdone, he devoted himself earnestly to the work of securing them rights which the older States withheld, and the consequence is, that California to-day guarantees greater liberty in the matter of disposing of her property, and personal effects, than any of the Eastern States. Special laws were also made to reach cases which, in most of the States, are either wholly or inadequately provided for. From all this it would seem that where women are fewest they obtain their "rights" soonest.

The most striking incident in one of the most sensational of Mrs. Wood's novels has met with a counterpart in Montana, in Yell township, where a person, while journeying to his father's farm, with his gun on his shoulder, fell into an old deserted well, thirty feet in depth. Upon the mouth of the well plank had been placed and covered over with dirt. Over all the snow had fallen, completely hiding all evidences of the terrible pit. On to it he walked, and the rotten plank giving way, he was instantly hurled to the bottom of the well. But the saddest part of the story remains to be told. A portion of the old stone wall remained, and on to this it alighted. But above him there was no means of escape, nothing by which he could climb, nothing by which he could clutch. Death stared him in the face. Hope fled and the king of terrors confronted him. He scratched upon a stone the story of his entombment, and upon the fourth day he probably perished. The sixth day, some one fell upon his tracks, which were yet imprinted in the snow, and coming to the well, atonce realized that a human being had been precipitated below. The search was made, and the facts as we have recited them brought to light.

The Richings English Opera Troupe will with this week close a most successful season of four weeks. The *Herald* says: "Not content, however, with the flattering success which has thus far attended her efforts, Mrs. Bernard has determined to wind up her operatic season in this city in a blaze of splendor. With this object in view, she presents to us this evening Meyerbeer's grand opera, 'The Huguenots,' which has never before been done in English in this country. It is to be given upon this occasion with a strong cast, new scenery, a double chorus, and all the accompaniments of stage pageantry, and will probably hold possession of the boards during the entire week."

The charitable minded citizens of Philadelphia are dissussing the propriety of a Home for Maimed Children in that city. Anything that will afford relief to the children of the very poor, either by restoring the natural functions of the limbs, or relieving their wants, merits the approval of all liberal minded people. By providing a home for them, and furnishing suitable employment for such as could work, society would be every way benefited, and the evil of idle or drunken parents maintaining themselves by exhibiting the deformities of their children in public places would be abated.

The Chicagoans are discussing the propriety of closing the saloons on Sunday in that city. The law upon the point is explicit. It declares that the saloons shall be closed from twelve o'clock on Saturday night to twelve o'clock on Sunday night, but the 2,200 saloons of Chicago pay no attention to the law. The Temperance men held a meeting in the city the other day, at which a committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and request him to enforce the law.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Lynn *Reporter* says: The shipment of boots and shoes from this city for the week ending December 2d comprised 926 cases, against 686 cases for the corresponding week last year. There is no marked change in the condition of trade, and extreme dullness is the rule. Great caution is being manifested by both manufacturers and buyers, in view of the uncertainty of the future. The necessity for a change in the system of credits is being discussed in business circles, with a view to a nearer approach to cash transactions.

Pine wood is of great value in North Carolina. They have discovered a new way of making turpentine. They char pine wood in a retort, and the production from a cord of wood is said to be ten gallons of turpentine, worth $4 00; eighty gallons of oil, $28 00; fifteen gallons of black varnish, $7 20; one hundred gallons of wood acid, $8 00, and forty bushels of charcoal, besides considerable inflammable gas; but besides this, the product has a market value of $48 50, all of which is obtained at a cost for wood and labor of $20 00.

The Bridgeport, Conn., *Standard* says there is a dog in that city which was accidentally shut up fifty-seven days ago, and was discovered on Saturday last alive and well, having existed without food or drink for the period mentioned. We can believe almost anything that is wonderful about dogs, but fifty-seven days of fasting is rather too large a figure to get credit upon. If the five should be taken from the fifty it would be a little less incredible.

The report of the Boston Public Library, just issued, says: "The increase in the library during the year has been 18,000 volumes, and the whole number now is 153,000 volumes. None but the great national libraries are increasing to the same extent. The British Museum adds from 2,500 to 3,000 printed volumes a year; but the principal of the free libraries do not grow faster than from 2,000 to 2,500 volumes a year. In Germany, the largest of her libraries, that of Munich, is adding only 6,000 volumes a year, while the second, Berlin, has the only annual increase among them larger than our own, 10,000 or 12,000 volumes."

Mount Etna is on record as an active and awe-inspiring volcano 1,000 years before Christ. Compared with it, Vesuvius, more seen of tourists, is only a hill. Etna rises to a height of 11,000 feet, and its base is 90 miles in circumference. Its lava streams, five miles wide, and 50 to 100 feet deep, extend to a length of 18 miles.

The London *Record* says that the late Earl of Derby has left a fortune of £190,000 a year. When his lordship succeeded to his estates they were said to be worth £80,000 a year; but the great increase is attributed to the wonderful extension of factories in Lancashire, and the consequent enormous increase of buildings.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that tobacco is selling in that vicinity at twenty-five cents for entire lots, and that one enterprising buyer there predicts a monster "crash" in the next two years, on account of the increase of the supply over the demand. He rates the annual consumption in the whole country at 40,000 cases, exclusive of Virginia and Kentucky raising, alone up to 80,000. This year's crop he puts at 80,000 cases, and there are 10,000 cases of old tobacco in the country, making 100,000 cases, or 60,000 above the demand.

A woman in the Davenport, Iowa, jail for vagrancy, in being set to work breaking stone, looked at the trunkey and said smilingly, and with an awful oath: "This is what you call woman's rights, ain't it? Well, I'll show you that I can break more stone than any man in the jail!" And she did. She finished her task before the men had half completed theirs.

PERSONAL.

Thurlow Weed tells the following story about himself: "During the late war, after the evacuation of Yorktown by Gen. McClellan, I entered a car on a Philadelphia train, and sat by a gentleman who wore a military cap, but showed no other sign of military rank. We got into a discussion of McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula. He defended him mildly, and I attacked him with severity, insisting on his incapacity and blunders, demonstrating them fully. While doing so, a handsome, fine looking officer came up and saluted my companion very deferentially, and, on inquiry, I discovered that I had been abusing Gen. McClellan himself. I think he felt, however, that I was right in what I said, for the freedom way in which he answered my criticisms."

Our former fellow citizen, Gen. F. J. Herron, late United States Marshal for Louisiana, has a beautiful residence on Lookout Mountain, and is now residing there. Gen. Herron is gathering the material and preparing for the erection of a grand hotel, as soon as spring opens, which will be 180 feet long, 62 feet wide, and will have a wing 130 feet long and 42 feet wide. When completed it will easily accommodate 300 guests. The list of 1870 will not be about one and a half miles south of the present, and half a mile from the cottage buildings, commanding a magnificent view of the city, the river, Chattanooga, the surrounding valleys, the Smoky Mountains, and the battle-fields of Missouri Ridge (or Chattanooga) and Missionaries. It is expected this hotel will be open by the middle of June next.

Oliver Dalrymple, the great wheat grower of Minnesota, says he is by no means discouraged at the low price of wheat. He has 2,000 more acres next spring, the ground for which is already plowed. He sold nearly the entire crop of the present year at an average price of one dollar per bushel.

Judge Fowler, of New York, in accepting a nomination recently, took occasion to say that he was entitled to something, for he had voted ever since he was of age with the Democratic party, whereupon one of his audience observed in a gruff but very audible voice, "What's the use of talking about twenty-eight times in a life? I voted thirty times in one day. You ought I to get, say?"

Mr. R. Morris, of the Selwyn House, Boston, bought a ticket in the great Havana lottery. He learned a few days since that the number which he held had drawn the great prize of $50,000.

The Vicar of Toronto preached a sermon against dissolute conduct, and shortly after, the story goes, was picked up in the street in a very dissolute condition.

Mrs. A. N. St. Clair arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 30th ult., on her way from one of the Territories and across the continent, in her own carriage, having completed a journey of twelve thousand miles, four thousand of which was made in her own carriage, visiting all of California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Mrs. Stowe's book, it is now said, will contain four hundred pages, an increase of a hundred since the last sent. It is to be printed as printers won't dwell on it longer than they can avoid, else there is no telling what dimensions it may reach.

Thurlow Weed is engaged upon the task of writing his biography. His daughter is assisting him. They have reached the four thousandth letter.

It is said that Mr. Richardson was worth $75,000. His interest in the *Tribune* was valued at $40,000. He left no will.

Mrs. Wm. B. Disbrow died a week ago in the rear room of the fifth story of one of the most magnificently furnished and built houses in New York city, and though she owned the furniture, many thousands of dollars worth, those who, by her death, became its owners, sent her at the expense of the city of New York to a home in the Potter's field. She was the wife, too, of the lately deceased Wm. B. Disbrow, once the well known proprietor of Disbrow's riding academy. Her maiden name was Idaho. The representatives of the Second ward of Allegheny, bearing the commission of seven hundred and seventy-five Republican voters, are thus confronted and neutralized by the delegates from Crescent, who represent—if they indeed represent anybody at all—just fifteen votes, or less than the *fiftieth* part of their own constituency. Nay, it has even happened in a Democratic Convention, organized on the same absurd principle, that whereas in some townships, Neville, could muster but a single Democratic vote, it was found necessary to accord to the distinguished solitary a double vote, like that of Orator Puff, and it would not be surprising if, under present auspices, the same grotesque predicament should occur with regard to some of these pet townships in our own conventions.

But this is not all. It will be found on examination of a tabular statement which accompanies these remarks, and which we hope will wish or not, as you think proper, that the 35 townships ranging under 100 each, and polling in the aggregate only 2,237 Republican votes, with the super-addition of eighteen others, none of them polling over 135, although representing in the whole but 1,398 votes, or a good deal less than *one quarter* of the whole Republican vote of the county, are in a condition to dictate the nominations in defiance of the opinions or wishes of more than three-fourths of the party. That they do so frequently is altogether probable, because it is the men who have no constituents at home that are most likely to take advice from those who *made* them, about the Court House. That all the nominations are made at least by the representatives of a *minority* of the voters is an almost inevitable certainty, deducible from the character of the selections, as well as from the constitution of the body itself. It is almost impossible in the nature of things that it should be otherwise. We know that men are placed in nomination by these conventions for the most responsible trusts, who have the confidence of nobody, and would not venture to go before the people under the Crawford county system. Who voted for them, and who are to be held responsible for this abuse of public confidence, we are not allowed to know, because the agents skulk behind the mantle of secrecy, and make a cowardly *mark*, instead of *speaking* out like men. That they would shrink from many a vote which they now give under concealment, if the public eye were allowed to pierce the friendly veil which they now hold up before it, is not to be doubted. That even this, however, although it might palliate to some extent, would be sufficient to remedy the evil entirely, is not to be admitted for a moment. The whole system is so radically and irremedially wrong and rotten, that no in edicine can cure it. It must be blotted out of existence, and swept into the kennel, like a heap of unwholesome garbage, which has slept and festered in the sunshine, until it has poisoned the moral atmosphere, and send up its stench into the nostrils of the whole community.

I have already suggested that the *effect* of the present system is to lodge the power of nomination in the hands of a very meagre *minority*, and that it is by such a vote if it could be known—that our tickets are almost invariably made. I might have gone further, in the assertion that this was not only the *effect*, but the very *object* of it as at present maintained, and that it is to this reason precisely that it owes its popularity amongst those who declaim so fiercely against all innovation or reform, but who are, be it remembered, no other persons than the managers themselves, along with their adjuncts in the standing committees who have so uniformly voted down every proposition for a submission of this question to the people. They find their account, of course, in adhering to existing abuses. They know by experience that, while the present system continues, they are themselves the Warwicks of the party—omnipotent in the influence they can exert over a convention at the Court House; that it will be always be in their power to manufacture a ticket to suit themselves, and that any shrewd man with just capacity and information enough to follow the instincts of his own interest, and run with his nose to the ground in the path it indicates—with great industry, a reasonable stock of assurance and a little money, and backed by their support, can be nominated and re-nominated—whether the people will it or not—so long as he is ready to proprititate them by the usual compliances. And they know too that if the people once take the matter into their own hands, then every man becomes the equal of his fellow, they sink of course to zero at once, and will be no longer able to boast—as it is affirmed that some of them now do—that they *own* the county, and that this or that man shall not be nominated, either because he is regarded as formidable or unmanageable, or has failed to conciliate their good will by paying his court to those who stand behind the throne, and are greater than the throne itself, and has just the qualities therefore of independence and honesty that the people want. And therefore it is that they do not hesitate to enlist the support of the country in the perpetuation of this untoward influence by assuring its delegates that under a new system like that of Crawford county, where the whole people shall be heard, the power which is at present unjustly secured to them will pass in to the hands of the two cities and the suburban districts, because they are in a majority! The use of this argument is indeed a familiar and open one. But while it is a confession of the charge that the existing system is maintained on the very ground of its anti-Republican irregularity, what is to be thought of those who have the shamefulness to assert to it, or those who do not intend now to vote for Harrisburg: he is going to supply six millions of gallons daily from a valley (the Manada) which has a rainfall of only fourteen square miles.

It then remains to choose our supply of water from that river which furnishes the best quality; and nothing like a republican basis can be expected from it will respond to the wishes and interests of the whole party, by selecting a high order of men for the public service; or to ask for its nominations, if not the *respect*, at least the submission of an intelligent people? Can any good thing come out or such a Nazareth as this, unless it be by accident? Is it possible for an impure fountain to send forth healthy waters? As well undertake to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles. To say that it can result in good is to admit that we are not Republicans at heart, that the rule of the majority is a humbug, and equality amongst the citizens entirely unnecessary to the liberties of all. If it were proposed to organize the State on the same terms—to assign to the few scattered hunters of the counties of Forrest or Cameron, an equal representation in the Legislature, or even in the nominating conventions of the party, with the hundreds of thousands who inhabit the great counties of Philadelphia or Allegheny, who would consent to it—who is there so insensible to his rights as to allow them to be dealt with on such terms? And yet the case of an Allegheny county Republican Convention, constituted as they now are, is not less violative of individual right, or more at war with the principles of Republican liberty.

But then it is said by those who are wedded to the old abuse, either through prejudice or interest, that the Crawford County System is more objectionable than the present, because it is open to *fraud*, particularly in large cities, where *everybody will vote*, even to the Democrats themselves; that it will not suit the country because *nobody will vote* there; and that wherever it has prevailed, it is attended with dissatisfaction and disaster.

It is a good joke, certainly, to hear an advocate of the present system object to possible *fraud* under a new one. Assuming, however, that such a result might happen, it is a sufficient answer to say now, that it does happen and can happen as readily at a contested primary election, where people vote by *marks*, as where they vote by *ballot*. Fraud is possible no doubt at all elections, but in the *choice* of a ticket is an argument against the *use*, we may as well give up the ballot altogether, and allow the very honest gentlemen who make our nominations to do our voting for us. As to the charge that the people vote themselves is not a fair one, then no other possibly can be.

But for honest, disinterested patriots, the country won't vote at all, and so they will be overslaughed. For the matter of that, the people there don't vote *now* at the primary elections, unless some candidate for sheriff calls them out, just because they do not feel that they have anything more to do with the nominations than to turn over everything to the discretion of two irresponsible delegates, whom they could not agree on instructing as to all the offices, and could not control at all events, if they did. About three or four men are generally enough at present for a township meeting. A wide experience shows that wherever the Crawford County System has been adopted, the people invariably turn out in large numbers on two or three occasions of more than *two-thirds* of the whole vote—and this because they feel that they can choose for themselves, and that every vote will have its proper weight.

Nor is it true that the experiment has been attended with dissatisfaction or disaster anywhere. The Democrats of Crawford election after election, have gone at it with a will and good humor, as he does not here, because he feels that he is fairly beaten, while the result is the guaranty alike of superior popularity and worth on the part of the successful candidate, which will inevitably secure for him a leading vote. If Conventions formed like ours make mistakes, it is not so with the people. They seldom err in their estimates of men, and would not in one case in a hundred select the same candidates as a County Convention does, before which the men of highest type and largest capacity find it impossible, because it would be only useless and humiliating, to present themselves.

But what do these gentlemen propose to do? Nothing, of course, but to leave things as they are. This, however, will not satisfy the people. They have been chafing and fretting for a long time over the intolerable wrong which has compelled them to support objectionable candidates, and entrusted the fortunes of the party to men in whom they had no confidence. While they have observed the action of these conventions and complained so often of their doings, they have not, perhaps, looked into their structure, to ascertain the reasons of their short-comings. They see them now in the very constitution of those bodies themselves, and they will most probably leave the ticket hereafter to its fate—as many of them did the Pail—as a thing which does not concern them, unless some measures are taken at once to abrogate the system which has produced them.

But who is to be inaugurate those measures? It is clear that neither the convention nor its organs will consent to any movement in this direction, while the managers say that the present arrangement is entirely satisfactory to them. It is for the press then to take charge of it. The people are ready, whenever a leader presents himself to unite and give direction to their efforts, to shake off the intolerable yoke with which their very *sufferers* have been so galled and wrung. They feel that they can afford just now to make the fight without risk to any higher interests, and will be prepared to say—in sufficient numbers, certainly, to compel respect to their determination—that they will support no ticket which is not indorsed by the popular voice. I give my name to this end. It is for you to improve it if you think that as I do not only the interest, but the very salvation of the party demands it.

Tabular statement of the votes of the small election districts, constituting a majority of the Convention.

15th ward, Pittsburgh.	33	Robinson, 1st precinct	56
22d ward, Pittsburgh.	96	Shaler, 1st precinct	70
Mount Isabella	21	Shaler, 2d precinct	93
West Elizabeth	85	South Versailles	85
West Pittsburgh	83	Scott, 1st precinct	68
Mill vale	70	Scott, 2d precinct	61
Collins	72	Stowe Switzer	60
Believue	80	Upper St. Clair	72
Neville	74	Versailles	76
Ross, 1st precinct	74	2d ward, Pittsburgh	117
Ross, 2d precinct	36	Ludlow	135
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	89	Tarentum	105
Elizabeth, 2d precinct	51	Elizabeth	112
Elizabeth, 3d precinct	50	Findley	111
Crescent	15	Forward	135
Baldwin, 1st precinct	80	North Versailles	114
Baldwin	68	Penn	122
Franklin	66	Robinson, 2d precinct	122
Frazer	125	North St. Clair	125
Lowe	70	Kilbuck	124
Marion	70	South Fayette	135
Marshall	49	Harrison	135
McCandless	73	Reiza	135
Ohio	42	Ormsby	128
Pine	74		
Richland	70	Total votes	4,398

Fifty-three Districts. PUBLIUS.

The success of the Newsboys and Bootblacks' Home, of Chicago, may be inferred from the statement that it has received during the year, 334 boys, 178 of whom were orphans, and seventy-eight have but one parent.

SARG'S SHAVING SOAP,
Contains 30 per cent. of Glycerine.
Old Kesan Soap,
Imported from the Island of Candia,
THE AURILARE OR EAR BRUSH,
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE,
At very low price considering quality.
PUNGUENTS,
Neat and Beautiful Designs.
COLLINSON'S ENGLISH SOAP.
BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
Softened by age, at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh.

DR. SARGENT'S
COUGH SYRUP,
The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. Colds are easily cured, and consumption, if not cured, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should keep a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:
Plain Grove, December 27, 1868.
Mr. Geo. A. Kelly—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and Valuable Medicine. Yours, truly,
Rev. J. E. Whitten.
Caution—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.
SOLE PROPRIETOR.
GEO. A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

OUR NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

Present Abuses versus The Crawford County System.

I proceed now to show, as I promised you, that the delegate system itself, if at all defensible either on principle, or on grounds of convenience, or necessity—as I think it is not—is at all events so monstrously unequal and unjust in its mode of application here, as to make it a proper subject of derision, if nothing worse, and absolutely to necessitate a thorough and radical reform—if a thing so rotten is not altogether past remedy—in order not only to rescue it from contempt, but to save the integrity of the party by securing even a decent measure of respect for its decisions.

I have already suggested that the basis of the system is the equal representation by election districts, without regard to their extent. To make this, however, a fair exponent of the public sentiment, by allowing to each member of the party an equal weight in the selection of candidates—such as the Crawford county system is intended to secure—it would be necessary that the districts should be as nearly equal in votes as possible. In primitive and honest times, such as existed at the adoption of the system, they were, as a general thing, as nearly so as possible, the districts being then regulated only with a view to the convenience of the neighborhood. Of late years, however, a new practice has grown out of the system itself, which has multiplied these districts to such an extent as to very largely increase the burthens of the county in the expense of the elections, that for many years ago they did not, perhaps, exceed thirty. Now they number one hundred and five—no less than eleven or twelve being added within the last year—and that not through the breaking up of the large wards of the cities, but the indefinitesmal sub-divisions of the townships—until with fifty-two districts, and yet less than one-third of the whole Republican vote of the county, they want but one more creation of the same sort to give them the entire control of our conventions.

The reason of this is obvious. Every new election district is a power strong enough to counterbalance the larger populations of the old ones. It sends two delegates. Eight or twelve new districts give just twice that number of additional votes. *It* a cunning petti-fogger or demagogue about the court house, who has leisure, and whose ambition has a special purpose to serve by controlling these bodies, all that is necessary for him is to go into court, on the application of a few active and aspiring sprits like himself, induce it to slice off a few fragments of territory, where the vote is small, and he is sure to control the leaders, whom he assists in setting up a new dominion, with all the machinery of constables, assessors, collectors, supervisors of roads, directors of schools, overseers of the poor, and officers of elections.

And now let us look into the figures for the purpose of ascertaining how far the actual voters are allowed to speak in these so-called representative conventions, which will be found, I think, on examination of their structure, to constitute the grossest mockery and the broadest caricature of a representative assemblage that the world has ever seen, and the most bare-faced and unblushing imposture with which any set of reasonable men have ever allowed itself to be deluded.

The number of districts, as already suggested, is now 105, with, of course, just twice that number of delegates. Of these the Townships compose 52; the Boroughs 20; the city of Pittsburgh 23, and the City of Allegheny 10. Taking the Republican vote for Senator at the late election as a fair average of the ticket—excepting in case the Governor, who fell greatly below the party vote—we have the total of 18,639. Of these the townships contributed 4,398, the boroughs 3,182; the city of Pittsburgh 6,386, and the city of Allegheny 3,673. Dividing the whole vote by the aggregate number of delegates (219) would make the ratio for each delegate about 85 votes, and entitle the townships to just 61¼, instead of 100, as they now have; the boroughs to 33½, instead of 46; the city of Pittsburgh to 68⅔ instead of 63, and Allegheny to 33½ instead of 20. As matters now stand, the districts grouping the subdivisions into classes as I have done, it requires but 52 voters in the townships to cast the 35 votes required at the delegate, while in the city of Pittsburgh it requires 132 and in the city of Allegheny 199 for the same purpose; giving to the last, with her 73,978 votes, just *one-half* the representation of the boroughs with 816 fewer votes, and less than *one-fifth* that of the townships with about *three-fourths* of their votes, implying, of course, that one man in the townships is as good as 5 in Pittsburgh and 4 in Allegheny, and involving nearly the same disparity as to the boroughs! Is there this humiliating distinction as against the city of Allegheny, or is it because the latter she is comparatively speaking perhaps the strongest Republican city in the Union, I do not know. If the latter, then the extent to which the system is maintained on the very ground of its anti-Republican irregularity, what is to be thought of those who have the shamefulness to assert to it, or those who do not intend now to vote for Harrisburg: he is going to supply six millions of gallons daily from a valley (the Manada) which has a rainfall of only fourteen square miles.

If, then, assuming, however, that the average of the townships is as good as 5 to 1 in Pittsburgh and 4 in Allegheny, and involving nearly the same disparity as to the boroughs! Is there this humiliating distinction as against the city of Allegheny, or is it because the latter she is comparatively speaking perhaps the strongest Republican city in the Union, I do not know. If the latter, then the extent to which the system is maintained on the very ground of its anti-Republican irregularity, what is to be thought of those who have the shamefulness to assert to it, or those who do not intend now to vote for Harrisburg: he is going to supply six millions of gallons daily from a valley (the Manada) which has a rainfall of only fourteen square miles.

THE WATER QUESTION.

On the Natural Flow of the Monongahela.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

By exact measurement of Barnes's map of the land drained by the Monongahela river, I find the area to be 7,263 square miles. By the Smithsonian meteorological report, I find the yearly rainfall at Pittsburgh to be 36 inches. By calculation founded on the above data I find the rainfall on the Monongahela valley to be a daily average of 12,889,003,000 of gallons, which is 429 times as much as the proposed new water works are intended to supply, namely, 30,000,000 of gallons daily. The loss by evaporation is variously estimated by different authorities, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

By a similar calculation of an exact measurement of the area of land drained by the Allegheny river, which I find to be 9,710 square miles, the rain fall on the Allegheny valley is a daily average of 16,859 millions of gallons, which is 555 times as much as the proposed new water works are intended to supply. The deduction for evaporation has to be taken into account.

From these measurements it appears that the flowage of the Allegheny river is only twenty-nine per cent. greater than the Monongahela, and not, as has been hitherto vaguely supposed, four or five times as much. From these measurements it also appears that either the two rivers have an abundant supply of water. The maps and mode of measurement may be examined at the office of the COMMERCIAL. I have before me Mr. Bir

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 9, 1869.

The novel suggestion of President Grant, in his message, to stop the fluctuations in the price of gold, by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to buy and sell greenbacks at a stipulated price will be found upon close examination to embody features not ever before proposed by any one. The proposal is to begin the purchasing and selling at the Treasury, of greenbacks at a rate which shall be fixed by the market price of gold, on the day in which the law would go into effect, and to increase the rate at which greenbacks would be bought and sold, from day to day, or month to month, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum in currency on the par of greenbacks. All the greenbacks thus bought in to be *withheld from circulation until sold again for gold at the special government price.*

The operation of this plan implies the following progress of prices at which the Treasury would be at liberty to buy and sell greenbacks and gold at the undermentioned dates, supposing that the law went into effect on January 1, 1870:

	Value of Greenbacks.	Price of Gold.
January 1, 1870	99	125
July 1, 1870	98¾	125¾
January 1, 1871	97½	118
July 1, 1871	97¼	114½
January 1, 1872	97	111½
July 1, 1872	96¾	108¾
January 1, 1873	96½	106¼
July 1, 1873	96¼	103¾
January 1, 1874	96	101½
July 1, 1874	95¾	104½
Jan'ary 1, 1874	99¾	100¾

The operation of this plan, says the Chicago *Tribune*, comes directly and equally in contact with the two most powerful elements in our financial affairs, viz: the inflation of the currency, and the export of gold. If put into practice it would bring to an issue the question of whether the export of gold, in payment of our extravagant imports of foreign luxuries, could enhance the price of gold, by the contraction of the volume of greenbacks could enhance their value. It is not difficult to see that as long as the export of gold is practically stopped, as it has been for the last two months, there would be no difficulty in the Treasury following the price of gold down the inclined plane indicated by the President. Even without any such plan of sales of gold at a graduated price by the Treasury, it would gradually decline, because, as long as exportation of gold is stopped, it is accumulating in the country at the rate of nearly five millions per month from the sixty millions annual product of the mines. But, let us suppose that the cause which now determines the decline was removed, that heavy exports should have made a large surplus of cotton and breadstuffs, and that, consequently, the exportation of gold should be revived at the rate of last year. It is apparent that the increased exportation would put up the price beyond the power of the Treasury to control it, if some other means than sales were not adopted to keep it down to the price given in the above programme. The means provided in the President's plan, for this emergency, is the contraction of the greenbacks, which would be produced by the presentation of greenbacks, to be sold for gold to supply the export demand. The President's plan specifies that the greenbacks which are bought of the Treasury for gold, at the graduated price, shall not be withheld from circulation when sold for gold at a lower price for the gold. This is the new feature in this plan, contraction has been practiced before, and selling gold has been urged before, but no one, before, has combined the two measures together. It is on us, now, suppose that in July next, when, in accordance with the President's programme in the above table, the price should be 114½, a proportion of gold should have revived to such an extent that, under the past condition of things, gold would advance to 120. The export movement could not occur under the working of the plan proposed, because, as soon as gold in the open market got to be worth more than 121 in the market, greenbacks would be presented at the Treasury for gold. Every greenback so presented would be a dollar contracted, and the higher would be the price of gold, the greater the contraction, and, as it is admitted by all to at contraction appreciates the value of the currency, the depression of its exportable value for gold, the appreciation of the currency would, by that means, be made concurrent with the advance in the price of gold as well as with its decline. Should the seven hundred millions of greenbacks of gold were at the rate of $9,000,000 per month; suppose that, with the market price for gold anywhere above 114, the Treasury began at that rate, this amount were drawn from the Treasury, it would result in the contraction of the greenbacks in circulation to an equal amount, with contraction would be permanent, and the same greenbacks could be sold again by the Treasury for a higher value than they were bought for. There can be no question that in some respects this plan would be severe upon the country, but it would be a severity to be made to counteract the advance in gold, and the ultimate effect on trade would be to check importation of foreign goods whenever the balance of foreign trade was against us. Besides novelty, the plan has the merit of being self-adjusting, and, if once set to work, would inevitably bring greenbacks to a par with gold in four years.

—In the low money market we are unable to discover much improvement in favor of the borrowing class. Although some days the appearance of things in a financial view looks more promising, yet the very next day the market is tighter than ever before. There was a pretty heavy offering of paper to-day, but the amount disposed was quite small. The outside market continues well supplied, and with a good demand. More than 6 cash on Big rates are no temptation to capitalists who would rather wait, if they have any money employed hereafter see what may turn up after New Year's day.

—It was generally supposed that the income tax for the fiscal year would amount to between $82,000,000 and $85,000,000. According to Commissioner Delano, however, it will not exceed $80,000,000. Still that is an increase over the amount received last year of $3,000,000. The Internal Revenue report shows that the receipts from tax on spirits and tobacco increased the revenue, in six months, $10,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. For the next quarter the total increase was, over 1868, $2,834,858. Next year Mr. Delano expects a revenue of $60,000,000 from distilled spirits. That officer opposes any alteration of any tax, income, or otherwise, which, by any possibility, will reduce his income. In reference to the income tax, which expires with the assessment for 1870, he advises it: renewal at on the whole more equitable than any that would be likely to take its place. Taxpayers do not like it was a war tax, but the necessity of which is now measurably outgrown, and to continue it longer, in its present shape, would be esteemed unnecessary and oppressive. Everybody looks upon it as a tax from which we are to be relieved at the earliest day, to begin, no time more fit than the present. The circumstances attending its creation, the inequalities unavoidable under a system of self-assessment, the inquisition it involves into private affairs, make it especially objectionable and an incumbrance, which is submitted to in an emergency and thrown off at the first opportunity. The patience with which it has been borne, and the patriotic spirit with which its necessity has been acknowledged, should not be taxed to its bearing in this matter of a reduction of taxation, and especially of cutting down the income tax, we mistake much the temper of the taxpayer of the country if Mr. Delano is not greatly disappointed by the legislation of Congress. The President, too, is clearly in favor of lessening the burden at present imposed on the industry of the people, and no tax is more offensive than that derived from income, and its inquisitorial mode of collection. He is not in favor of paying the public debt in the shortest period of time, merely because the nation may be able to do it. There are other matters to consider besides payments, and among these is, that Uncle Sam should be forbidden not to let the productiveness of his big farm run down in the meantime. It should not be overcropped, or, in other words, weakened by over taxation.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 9, 1869.	10 A M	10 30 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	191½	190¾	191	191¼	191	191	191
Erie	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	26¼	26	26	25⅞
Harlem	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	99½	99¼	99½	99¾	99¾	100	100
Michigan Central	121	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan southern	88¾	88½	87	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Illinois Central	...	132	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	92¾	92½	92	92	92	92
Chicago and Northwestern	87	87¼	87	87	87	87	87
Do preferred	85	85½	85	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	107	107	107¼	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	...	73	...	...	73½	73½	73½
St. Paul, preferred	...	86¾	...	...	86	86	86
Toledo and Wabash	...	57¾	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	...	87¾	87¾	...	88¼	88¼	88¼
Chicago and Alton	...	121	...	...	121	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	25¾	...	...	25¾	25¾	25¾
Western Union Telegraph	...	35	...	...	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	...	92	...	...	92	...	...
Adams Express	60¾	59	...	...	60¼	59¾	59¾
Wells, Fargo Express	...	18	...	...	17¾	17¾	17¾
American M. U. Express	...	59¾	...	...	59¾	59¾	60¼
United States Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	123¾	123¾	123⅝	123⅝	123¾	123¾	123¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	191¾	191¼		½
Erie	26¼	26¼	...	...
Harlem	135	...	...	...
Reading	99½	100¼	¼	...
Mich. Central	121	121	...	...
Mich. Southern	87	88¼	¼	...
Illinois Central	133½	133½	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts.	92	92	...	¼
Chicago and North.	87¼	87¼	...	...
do preferred	85½	85½	...	...
Rock Island	107	106¾	...	¼
St. Paul	73½	73½	...	...
do preferred	86	86	...	...
Tol., and Wabash	57¾	57¾	...	...
do preferred	72	72	...	...
Fort Wayne	88	88¼	¼	...
Chicago and Alton	121	121	...	¼
Ohio and Miss	25¾	25¾	...	...
Western U. Tel	35	35	...	...
Pacific Mail	92	92	...	...
Adams Express	60	59¾	...	¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	17¾	17¾	¼	...
American M. U. Ex	59¾	60¼	½	...
United States Ex	51	...	...	...
Merch. U. Ex	...	59¾	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular basis on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, December 9, 1869. }

Trade continues rather dull, with but few changes to note in prices since our last report. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Receipts fair and sales at 75 @80c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—The market is well supplied, and prices for good to choice extra may be quoted at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl, with some extra choice in a retail way at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market is firmer with sales of good to choice roll at 34@36c ₱ lb. Common grades may be quoted at 27@30c ₱ lb. Low grades are dull and nominal in price.

BEANS—We quote prime new navy beans at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel, and fair to choice at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC—The demand is light with only a limited amount of new bacon on the market. We quote new sugar cured hams at 20@22c ₱ lb; new shoulders 12c; new sides 19@20c. Land in tierces 19c, and in buckets 20@22c ₱ lb. Mess pork ₱ bbl $33.

EGGS—Strictly fresh are scarce and selling at 36@38c ₱ doz, and preserved at 30@32c ₱ doz.

CORN MEAL—Good to choice may be quoted at $1 60@1 70 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated $12@13 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Prices run from $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CHEESE—The market is easier, and we quote Western Reserve at 18c. Illinois at 18c; Ohio Factory at 18½c; Ohio Goshen at 19½c; New York Goshen at 20c; Switzer 28@30c; and Limberger 18c.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $18@23 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a fair demand for dried apples and prices are well maintained. We quote choice bright sliced at 8½@9c; sales extra at 10c, and fair to prime 8@8½c ₱ lb. In peaches the inferior unassorted is dull; choice halves 11½@12c, and quarters 9@10c ₱ lb. Pealed peaches, 20@23c ₱ lb. Pitted cherries may be quoted at 31@33c; blackberries at 15@16c ₱ lb, and peas at $2 75 ₱ bushel.

LARD OIL—Prime is in good demand for Pittsburgh winter strained at $1 47@1 50 for No. 1 and $1 06@1 08 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

HOGS—Dressed—The receipts are moderate and selling in a retail way at $11 50@12 50 ₱ cwt, as to size and quality.

LIVE POULTRY, GAME, ETC—Live chickens by the coop sell at 45@50c ₱ pair as to quality; dressed ordinary large supply and dull 10@11c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 16@17c; dressed ducks 16c ₱ lb; dressed geese 50 @60c ₱ head; quails in good demand at 50 ₱ doz; wild ducks ₱ dozen $1 50@5 00; deers—whole carcass 6@8c ₱ lb, and saddles at 9c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95c@$1; shorts at $1 10@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—There is a fair demand at $2 75 ₱ barrel for good, and $1 ₱ bushel for extra.

POTATOES—We quote from store peachblows at 75c@$1, and country mercers in a retail way at 60@65c ₱ bush. Jersey sweets of a prime to choice article command $5 50@6 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—The is a fair demand, and market firm at 56@61 for No. 1 geese feathers, and 40@45c for mixed ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and in the car load lots at $1 90 ₱ bbl, Pittsburgh.

SEEDS—There is a fair inquiry for clover seed at $7 25@7 50 ₱ bushel for good to choice. Timothy seed is nominally $3 75@4 00 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 80@2 90 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—There is a fair demand for prime, and prices unchanged at 9@9½c ₱ lb. Grease is dull at 6@7c ₱ lb.

WHISKY, CANS, ETC—Prices unchanged and selling in a retail way at $1 50@1 52 ₱ gal. Cans, 50 @60c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

WOOL—Market firm. We quote high wines at $1 65; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 40@1 45 ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—Market for nearly all kinds of grain rules dull. There is a moderate demand for fall and winter wheat at prices which vary much as to quality. New corn on the track is in fair request at 75@76c ₱ bushel, and old car of shelled nominally 90@95c ₱ bushel, with some lots of extra held higher in elevator. Oats dull on the track and selling at 47@49c ₱ bushel. Rye is nominal as to quality, some selling on the track as low as 90c per bushel, whilst other lots are held in elevator at $1 ₱ bush and some held at a higher price still. Barley is quiet and nominal, from $1 10 ₱ bush up to $1 25 as to quality, the latter figure for Canadian choice.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY MORNING, December 10, 1869. }

There were but few transactions yesterday, either in crude or refined. The crude market ruled at about the same prices of Wednesday, S. O. for December 40 to 46 gravity may be quoted at 15½c, with but one sale reported of 2.0 bbls at that price. We quote S. O., first six months of 18.0, at 14c, and for B. O., same delivery, at 15½c. Refined market quiet and firm, with but a single sale reported of 1,000 bbls December at 32½c.

RECEIPTS PER RIVER.

The following are the day's receipts of crude oil by river on the late rise to December 9th, as taken from the gauger's books:

	Bbls.
J. Mawhinney	1,295
Jackson Bros	1,399
Dotson & Nowels	795
Jackson Bros	1,371
Jno. Adams	980
C. Raise	1,165
John Munhall	1,163
Fisher Bros	1,099
C. Raise	880
Fisher Bros	1,099
Fisher Bros	1,099
Fisher Bros	750
Fisher Bros	1,881
J. Mawhinney	1,295
J. Munhall	1,337
G. S. Thomas	1,242
Mcadams	1,253
Dotson	1,142
Fisher	1,066
Fisher	921
J. Mawhinney	2,993
J. Mawhinney	414
G. S. Thomas	1,201
G. S. Thomas	815
Total	28,420

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 9.—Petroleum—Market little more active and easier prices trading, a large part of the business done to-day was in settlement of contracts. We quote sales 9,500 bbls refined standard white December, at 34½@34¾c; 42@42½c. Crude bulk held at 18½@18¾c, with sales of 1,600 bbls in lots, mostly at inside figures for December delivery, very quiet and no inquiry, with lower market; sales 3,500 bbls refined standard white, December, at 32½c.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Crude in bulk is quiet and very dull and nominal at 18c. Refined nominal at 29c. Refined quiet but firm at 32½c asked; small sales at 32½c.

OIL CITY, PA., December 9, 10:30 A. M.—The report of the *Herald* giving 15,000 bbls as the daily production and 2,000 bbls increase in stock on hand, has made the market heavy and nominally at 35 @ 00 Creek, and $5 75@5 80 here.

TITUSVILLE, December 9.—Market dull and prices unchanged at yesterday's prices; $5 @5 50 on upper creek; very quiet.

OIL CITY, December 9, 12:00 M.—Market quiet but firm.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Prime light straight refined 31½c; standard white, spot, 32¾ @32¾c; crude 18½@18¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., December 9.—Market firm; offering $5 @@5 50; selling $5 50.

FRANKLIN, PA., December 9.—Market quiet but firm at 34 @35@4 90.

SHAMBURG, December 9.—Market very dull; no sales to-day, or no buyers below $5 50.

NEW YORK, December 9, 2:05 P. M.—Dull and prices unchanged. Spot 32½c; option 32c. Provisions nothing doing. Whisky $1 06 for iron bound.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, December 9.—Production, 13,317 bbls; increase 2.0 bbls daily; stock 337,000 bbls. Shipments, 1,500 bbls.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 9, 1:25 P. M.—Market quiet and a shade lower, and but little doing; crude about $5 50, nominal.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Petroleum quiet; crude 18½c asked; refined 32½@32¾c. Liverpool—Crude is 4d; refined is 8d. No Antwerp.

OIL CITY, PA., December 9, 11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; no disposition to operate on either side. The nominal quotations are $5 @@5 50; Valley cars, Venango City, $5 @@5 50; nominal; gravity of all the above offering.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 11:00 A. M.—Spot 32c; December 32½c; January 32½c; crude 18½c.

TIDIOUTE, PA., December 9, 11:15 A. M.—Market very quiet and dull; nothing doing; nominal at $5 50.

TITUSVILLE, December 9, 11:25, A. M.—Market dull and declining at $5 25; plenty of sellers at $5 25 for spot, but no buyers.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 9, 11:25, A. M.—Market very dull; nothing doing; prices nominal at 34 @@34 90.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 2:30 P. M.—Spot 32½; December 32½@32¾c. Market quiet and steady, closing slightly easier. Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 32½c; 1,000 bbls December at 32¾c, and 1,000 bbls December at 32¾c. Crude 18½@19c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros	80	83
J. P. Miller	160	G. E. Palmer & Co	76
Jones & B	160	J. Wilkins	239
Total		1,178

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Pennock & Beeson, 50 bbls refined to G W White, Harrisburg.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 25 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 196 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works, 113 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L S & Co, 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 500 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 344 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....1,445 bbls

Hogs at Cincinnati.

From an advance slip of the *Price Current*, of Wednesday, we learn that the receipts of hogs by the usual channels during the week, were as follows:

By railways	23,964
By river	2,410
From Kentucky	5,370
Driven in	1,400
Slaughtered at Palmesville (est)	2,200
Total for the week	38,424
Previously reported	154,921
Total for the season	173,345
Same time 1868	161,808

The receipts for the week in 1868, corresponding with the above, were 39,059, and the prices $7 75@8 25 for live, gross, and $9 50@10 15, net.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 9, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firmer, par selling and ¼ off buying.

FLOUR—Very dull: medium spring extra $4 75@5 75.

WHEAT—Dull and 1@3c lower; sales of No 1 at 88c, No 2 86@87c, closing at 86¼@86¾c for No 2 this afternoon market dull at 86c cash and seller December for No 2.

CORN—Firmer at 29@29c higher, at 73¼@73½c for No 2, and 73@74c for rejected, 60@66c for low grades, closing at 73@73½c for No 2, this afternoon market dull at 73c bid for No 2.

OATS—Dull and a shade firmer at 40@42c cash; 41c buyer month, and seller last half; 41@43½c seller January.

RYE—Dull; No 1 declined 1c, with sales at 76c; No 2 73@74c, closing at 73c for slightly fresh No 2.

BARLEY—Firm at 85c for No 2.

HOGS—Firmer at 90@95c.

SEEDS—Timothy for common to choice Orleans; 123@134c for common to prime Ohio.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and higher. Mess pork firm at $31 cash; $32 seller January and February, closing at $31 25@31 50 cash; mess ordinary quiet and steady at 19c. Lard firmer and 50c higher, at 18½c cash; 19c seller February or March. Meats 1@c higher; rough sides 14c; dry salted shoulders 11½c; green hams 15 @16c; short rib middles 15 days in salt 16c.

DRESSED HOGS—Active and heavy weights a shade lower; light lots now quoted at $7 75@8 00; prices 50@ 75 ₱ cwt lower for good to choice; $6 25@6 90 for fair to medium; $5 25@6 00 for common cows and light steers; $5@5 37½ for fair stockers; $4 37½@5 12½ for good shipping steers.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak at 86½c for No 1, 84c for No 2. Corn nominal. Oats quiet at 35@36c for No 2. Rye steady at 72c for No 1. Barley unchanged. Dressed hogs lower at $7 50@8.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 123¾@123⅞.

NEW YORK, December 9—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., mostly the former.

STERLING

Dull and unchanged.

GOLD

Lower; opened at 123⅞, touched 123¾, and closed at 123⅝@123¾. Carrying rates 3@7 ₱ cent. Clearances $27,00,000.

GOVERNMENTS

More active and higher. Coupons '81, 120¾@120¾; do '62, 119¼@119⅝; do '64, 113¾@113⅞; do '65, 119¼@119⅝; do new, 115¾@116; do '67, 116¾@116¾; do '68, 116¾@116¾; do 10-40s, 110½@110¾. Currency 6s, 118@118½. There were some large purchases of '81 coupons and 10-40s on Europ account. The sub-Treasury sold a million gold at 123 50-100@123 70-100.

STATE BONDS

Steady. Missouris 88¾; old Tennessee 69½; new Tennessee 61¼; old North Carolina 41; new North Carolina 27½.

STOCKS

Firmer. Canton 51; Cumberland 36½; Western Union Telegraph 84½; quicksilver 16¼; Mariposa 7¼; do preferred 16¾; Adams Express 60; Wells-Fargo 17¾; American 59¾; United States 51; Pacific Mail 92. New York Central consolidated 91¾; Erie 26¾; do preferred 45¾; Harlem 135½; Hudson River scrip, 83½; Reading, 100; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88¼; Illinois Central, 134; Pittsburgh, 82; Northwestern, 72¾; do preferred, 86¼; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 73¾; do preferred, 86¾; Wabash, 57¼; do preferred, 71. Fort Wayne, 88. Terre Haute 24; Chicago and Alton, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾; Dubuque 112; St. Joseph, preferred, 108; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 75¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston prices—Consolidated, 50; Hecla, 75; Quincy 310.

Sub-Treasury balance $91,357,156.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton firmer; sales 2,900 bales, at 25¾c; middling goods. Flour—receipts 14,315 bbls; dull and declining; sales 7,900 bbls at $4 60@5 00 for superfine western; $5 10@5 60 for common to fair extra State; $5 20@6 25 for extra western; $6 10@6 45 for white wheat extra; $5 50@6 25 for round hoop Ohio; $6 75@8 00 for extra do. Lonisville; $6 75@8 00 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 75@5 90. Corn meal dull. Whisky heavy and lower; sales 250 bbls, mostly at 93c. Wheat—receipts 56,000 bush; sales at $1 61. Receipts of rye, 31,741 bushels; sales 40,000 bush at 1@2c lower. Barley dull and lower; sales 24,000 bushels at $1 18 for No 2 spring; $1 30 for prime No 2 do; $1 27@1 30 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 45 for winter red and amber western; $1 54@1 57 for white state; $1 75 for white Canada. Rye quiet. Corn—receipts 69,000 bush; sales 70,000 bush Western at $1 31. 6,000 do mixed two and four-rowed state at $1 13. Corn dull and heavy; sales 40,000 bush at 62@63c for mixed western; 65@66c for state. Oats—receipts 20,000 bush; sales 25,000 bush; dull; sales at 47@48c for western; 49@50c for state. Coffee dull; sales 250 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar moderately active; sales 400 hhds Cuba at 11@ 11½c. Molasses steady; sales 100 bbls New Orleans at 75@76c. Hops steady at 18@27c for American. Petroleum heavy and unsettled; crude 18½c; refined 32½c for round. Linseed oil dull at 92@93c. Spirits turpentine dull at 49c. Pork quiet and steady; sales 400 bbls at $32 25 for new mess. $31 50@32 25 for old do; $29 50@30 00 for prime, and $27 50@30 00 for prime mess; also, 1,250 bbls new mess, seller February, at $32 00; 500 bbls do seller six months, on private terms. Beef steady; sales 60 bbls at $10 50 for new plain mess, and $9@9 75 for extra mess. Cut meats steady; sales 100 tierces at 12½@12¾c for prime mess, and 12¾@13 for India mess. Lard firmer and quiet; sales 1,000 tierces at 18½@18¾c for prime steam, and 19@19¼c for kettle rendered. Butter dull at 25@30c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@17½c. Freights to Liverpool nominal.

LATER—Flour closed dull and to-day's decline. Corn closed heavy and 1c lower for spring; No 2 at 73¼@73½c. Oats dull and lower at 48@49c. Pork dull and declining. Oats dull and heavy at 47@48c for Canada and western. Rye quiet and firm. Barley quiet and prices nominal at $1 40 for No 2 spring; $1 50 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 60 for prime No 2 do; $1 65 for No 1 do; $1 70 for choice do. Whisky dull at 93c. Pork dull and declining; sales 1,000 bbls at $32 00@32 25 for new mess; $31 50@32 00 for old do; $29 50@30 00 for prime, and $27 50@30 00 for prime mess. Lard dull and heavy; sales 1,000 tierces at 18½@18¾c for prime steam; 19@19¼c for kettle rendered. Butter dull at 25@30c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 16@17½c. Freights to Liverpool nominal.

LATER—Flour closed dull and to-day's decline. Corn closed heavy and 1c lower for spring; No 2 at 73¼@73½c. Oats dull and lower at 48@49c. Pork dull and declining. Oats dull and heavy at 47@48c for Canada and western. Rye quiet and firm. Barley quiet and prices nominal at $1 40 for No 2 spring; $1 50 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 60 for prime No 2 do; $1 65 for No 1 do; $1 70 for choice do. Whisky dull at 93c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 9, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 12 M., and Argosy at 6 P. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at 2 P. M. River stationary; weather clear and cool. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
New State	Harlan	Wheeling.
St. Charles	Bravo	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Camellia	Mason	New Orleans

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Six feet six inches, falling.

THE banks last evening indicated six feet six inches, and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant for the season. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was very active, freights for New Orleans and St. Louis being very plenty.

NAVIGATION is suspended on the Mississippi above Dubuque.

THE only towboats at the landing yesterday was the Dart, Ajax and Samson No. 2.

THE new steamer Charlie H. Dexter arrived at Cincinnati, where she will receive her cabin outfit and proceed to St. Louis.

CAPTAIN HENRY T. DEXTER'S new packet has been christened the Dexter. A good name for a star boat.

THE Allegheny Belle No. 4, with four barges of coal, passed down to Cairo, on the 7th, consigned two for Stoubenville—containing altogether 1,000 bbls, and two for St. Louis Firkin.

THE steamer Glendale *en route* for St. Louis, and the Messenger *en route* for New Orleans, were at Cairo on Tuesday.

THE packet Sallie, Captain Calhoun, being unavoidably detained, will positively take her departure this morning for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

THE fine packet R. C. Gray, Captain Whitaker, did not get off last evening, but will take an early departure this day for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THE Camella, Captain Mason, left last evening for Evansville with an excellent trip. Pilots—Joseph Whitten and J. Shane. The Camella will run regularly between this port and Nashville.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the New State. Captain Harlan reserved a room. The boat has good accommodations and is in charge of crack and attentive officers. Mr. Caldwell has charge of the office.

SHREVEPORT, La.—The Red river packet Richmond struck a sawyer, twelve miles below here, on the 1st inst., and sunk. She is a total loss. She was one of the best boats in the trade. No lives were lost.

THE line of steamers which has heretofore been running in the name of the St. Louis and New Orleans Line is now known, and under charter, as the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

A NEW MOUNTAINEER.—Capt. Cooper is building a new boat for the mountain trade at McNally's yard, California. Length 150 feet; beam, 30 feet; hold, 3½ feet. She will be ready for the spring trade.

THE steamer Argosy, Capt. Schenck, made a narrow escape from the Falls on Tuesday—one day boat was sunk. The trestle work was carried away by the ice, and in order to finish the job of the railroad bridge far into the future—certainly not this season—it will be necessary to abandon the trestle work.

THE Louisvillians are delighted with the new Fred. Weller, Captain Conrad. By the boat is one of those you read about. Just step aboard the Tom Rees No. 2, Grand Lake No. 2, Harriet No. 2 and Sam Sanders No. 2, and you will see what first boats are, and you will see sights in the way of furniture.

THE Knoxville *Press and Herald*, of Saturday, says: The Kingston Mail Packet Company are building a new steamer, the Hugh Martin, at Kingston, which will be placed on the mail route between Kingston and Loudon. The upper cabin is being built at Louisville, Kentucky.

CAPT. JAS. B. TROY, mate on the Ben. Franklin, was thrown from the wheel-house, and on the steamer, Sunday morning, at Louisville, in falling struck on the guards, and fell. He was rescued when just about to pass under the wharf-boat.

THE following have been designated as the boats of the United States snag-boats: J. J. Abert, between Memphis and Cairo; Wm. Preston, between Memphis and Vicksburg; R. E. Lellmsey, between Vicksburg and Napole n, Ark.; E. Hunt, between Napoleon and Little Rock and the mouth of the Arkansas.

THE United States Mail packets on the slack water navigation of the Ohio will leave Pittsburgh at 5 A. M. and the evening boat at 5 P. M. If you want information call on M. J. Moore's house, who will be found at the wharfboat during business hours.

THE first-class passenger packet Sallie, Capt. T. S. Calhoun, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of one of the attentive officers, Mr. J. Q. Parr, who has always the reputation to see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine packet R. C. Gray, Capt. I. N. Whitaker, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. The boat is under the thorough and complete repairs, and is just as good as new. The clerks in charge, Mr. Ed. Rose, is one of the most accomplished officers that comes to this port. Don't forget the R. C. Gray.

CINCINNATI.—Wednesday's *Gazette* says: Captain Wm. Hall, of the steamer Ben. Franklin, was indicted in the United States Court here, for employing an engineer who had no license. Judgment by default was rendered against him yesterday.

There was a citation issued by the same Court yesterday, requiring the Captain of the Memphis to show cause why she should not be libeled.

THE Memphis *Appeal* says: "Lots of water in the Arkansas for the largest class boats, and even again the 1st of next month. Cotton awaiting faces. White River is also swelling, and boats will have no further trouble in making Jacksport, or coming out with what they can carry. Our dispatches give the latest news from above, and from the lights below we think the low water season has passed for some months to come."

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday says: We are informed by a gentleman who crossed the River on Saturday evening, that it was loaded with fire-brick and one with coal, were sunk by striking one of the piers of the railroad bridge, a little above Benwood. The United States Senator who made a "powerful argument" in favor of the railroad bridges, before a Congressional committee, should make a note of this trifling little circumstance.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The steam-propeller Mohawk left Cleveland on the 6th with a cargo of wheat, grounded on St. Clair Flats, and while aground suffered a boiler explosion by which the wheat was destroyed. The owners of the grain brought suit in admiralty to recover damages. It being proved that the h

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CASE OF DR. SCHOEPPE.

Public Meeting in His Behalf—Resolutions Calling Upon the Governor to Reprieve or Pardon Him—Opinion of the Allegheny County Medical Society, etc.

A meeting of citizens was held last evening, in the Jackson Club room, (old Board of Trade room,) Wood street, for the purpose of giving some expression in regard to the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who is now under sentence of death at Carlisle, for the murder of Miss Steinnecke. The hall was well filled, the audience being composed for the most part of German citizens.

Dr. Abel stated the object of the meeting to be to make an effort to obtain a pardon for Dr. Schoeppe, now under sentence of death, and to be executed on the 23d of the present month, unless respited or pardoned. There were grave doubts as to the guilt of the prisoner, and some of the best men in the country had, after studying the case, been fully satisfied that the evidence was insufficient to convict, and that Schoeppe should not be executed. The purpose of the meeting was to give an expression of sentiment which might have some weight with the Governor.

REMARKS OF MR. BIGHAM.

On motion of Josiah Cohen, Esq., Hon. Thos. J. Bigham was appointed President, and before taking the chair he stated that this was a very unusual meeting. The case of Dr. Schoeppe, however, had excited very considerable interest, especially among medical and scientific gentleman, not only throughout the State, but United States. The ex-Senator then recapitulated the principal facts in the case, and stated that he had heard the arguments made before the Executive, some time since, while on a casual visit to Harrisburgh. The medical and the legal professions had taken a deep interest in the case, because of the peculiar facts and circumstances connected with it. The speaker, for one, had no doubt as to the justice of hanging a man clearly guilty of murder, but he would deprecate the execution of any prisoner in regard to whose guilt there existed grave and well grounded doubts—and especially where chemical experts express doubts as to the sufficiency of the tests employed. David Paul Brown, one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State, had declared that "the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the hanging of a cat." Under circumstances like these, the Governor ought to grant a respite. A pardon ought not to be expected, and it was not all likely that it would be granted. A respite, however, might be obtained, until the case could be reviewed by the Supreme Court. It was true, Justice Thompson had said that there was no reason for granting a special *allocatur*; but, as the Supreme Court was soon to meet in town, he thought the case would be heard by them, and if any errors had been committed, in Judge Graham's rulings, a new trial would be awarded.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, the President appointed the following Committee on Resolutions: M. Swartzweider, Joseph Abel, Dr. Benham, Josiah Cohen and John Roth.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Bigham made a few more remarks, and expressed the hope that, whatever action might be taken, it might be temperate and kindly towards the Governor, who was harrassed on all hands by applications for pardons. Any man who fully understood the duties of the Executive, was a madman to accept them. If, after having experienced the responsibilities and perplexities connected with the office, a man should not desire to escape from them, he was rather a candidate for a lunatic asylum.

R. B. Parkinson, Esq., remarked that inasmuch as the Governor was himself a lawyer, not a scientific man, he had to take the simple verdict of the jury, and be guided by the advice of his Attorney General. He was in doubt conscientious, and would act justly; but it should not be forgotten that, during the late campaign, he was abused on all hands for granting so many pardons, and it was but natural to expect that he would exercise proper caution, especially in a case so grave as this. Nevertheless, the Governor would not run counter to an enlightened public sentiment, and would doubtless grant a respite.

M. Swartzweider, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The Governor of this Commonwealth has fixed the execution of Dr Paul Schoeppe, on the 23d day of this month; and, whereas, the Attorney General of the State after revision of the testimony upon the trial, and of the law applicable to them as charged by the Judge, has reported to the Governor that he finds no legal cause for the interference of the Executive, inasmuch as the finding of the jury was conclusive as to the fact of the prisoner's guilt and the Governor is not vested with the powers of a Court or Error and Appeal; therefore,

Resolved, That for the very reason that the Governor is not to vested, and is judicially bound by the verdict founden upon the facts adduced upon the trial, he should interfere if additional proof can be afforded, after conviction and sentence, not obtainable at the trial and tending to show an illegal conviction.

Second. That this being a case of circumstantial evidence, the rule that governs in the case of circumstantial evidence is that the Governor, where additional facts unattainable at the trial are furnished him, which make hypothesis than the guilt of the party.

Resolved, That since the conviction and sentence of Dr Schoeppe, numerous and learned medical and scientific societies and individuals have had their attention directed to the proofs, on the trial, of the administration of poison in Miss Steinnecke, and have, in the usually concurred in the opinion that the tests were fallacious, the post mortem examination incomplete, and that the symptoms testified to specially inconclusive of poison.

Resolved, That in the exercise of the pardoning power the Governor assumes equity power, and sanctifies the deficiency of the law where the law is inefficient by reason of its universality, therefore the Governor should pardon or reprieve Dr. Schoeppe.

Mr. Swatzweider explained the resolutions, and elaborated some of the legal principles referred to. He thought that the Governor, with the new light thrown upon the case, should, in the capacity of a chancellor, grant a pardon or a reprieve.

ACTION OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The following paper was then read:

PITTSBURGH, December 3, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—Shortly after the trial of Dr. Schoeppe, for the murder of Miss Steinnecke, the Allegheny County Medical Society carefully and fully investigated the evidence produced at the trial. Our Society was among the very first to express an opinion, which has since become the universal verdict of the medical profession throughout the country, that we are unanimous in the opinion that Miss Steinnecke died from natural causes, and we most positively decare there is not the least evidence to indicate poisoning.

We most heartily join with you in your efforts to prevent is that it should be executed for a supposed upon an innocent man.

E. A. WOOD, M. D.,
Secretary of the Allegheny County Medical Society.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the paper from the Medical Society was ordered to be incorporated with the proceedings of the meeting.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT HARRISBURG.

On motion, Thos. J. Bigham, M. Swarzweider and Otto Wirth (chemist) were appointed a committee to visit Harrisburg, and lay this action before the Governor.

Rev. Mr. Naumberg, by request, made a brief address in German, after which the meeting adjourned.

Our Municipal Government—Expenditures During November.

The expenditures for the maintenance of the various branches of our city government during the month of November, as shown by the pay rolls left with the Controller, aggregate $83,853 49. Following are the items of expense, together with the appropriations they come out of, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. R. Newman, the gentlemanly and efficient Assistant Controller:

APPROPRIATION.	AMOUNT.
No. 3—Printing	$ 175 00
No. 4—Fire Engines and Hose	239 00
No. 5—Police—per pay roll	$ 8,098 35
" Per bill's	827 67
	8,886 02
No. 6—Water Works	5,799 45
No. 7—Streets—First District	$ 1,382 54
" Second Dist	1,981 85
" Third Dist	1,453 91
Engineer's Department	1,035 06
Fire signals to Fern	2,813 14
	8,067 50
No. 9—Diamond markets	442 09
No. 10—Monongahela Wharf	185 16
No. 13—Contingent Fund	1,116 39
No. 15—Finance Fund	19 96
No. 20—Fifth Ward Market House	16 50
No. 21—Fire Alarm Telegraph	452 13
No. 22—Roads—First District	455 42
Second Dist	221 07
Third District	544 35
	1,220 84
No. 23—Surveys	1,043 93
No. 24—Water Extension	3,141 09
Total	$30,831 49

This does not include a number of bills which will swell the amount probably to $35,000.

South Pittsburgh Council.

A special meeting of the Council of the borough was held last evening in Justice Barker's office. Members present—Messrs. Kim, Brown, Sheargold, Williams and Burgess Roberts, who presided.

The Burgess stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the bill of Shouse & Scanlon, contractors, for paving, &c. The bill originally amounted to $2,291, upon which there is a credit of $500, leaving a balance of $1,791. The bill was for work done on Chestnut alley. There is a dispute as to $460 of the amount claimed, and Council were called to take action in the matter in consequence of the following notice:

SOUTH PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1869.
To the Council and Treasurer of the Borough of South Pittsburgh.

You are hereby notified to not pay to Shouse & Scanlon except for my use and to me individually any more money on account of their paving contract (Chestnut alley). By a contract between them and me, said money is due and payable to me, and not to Shouse & Scanlon.

W. E. RICHARDS.

It appears that Mr. Richards became interested in the contract after the work was commenced, and he therefore claims a part of the amount due. It also appears that there was a mistake made in changing the grade of the alley, causing the bill to run several hundred dollars above the estimate.

The Burgess said that one member of Council, Mr. Kim, took the responsibility of authorizing the Regulator to change the grade of the alley, without consulting members of the Street Committee, or any other members of Council.

Mr. Kim said he had property on the alley, and he ordered the grading to be done because it was needed.

After an informal discussion of the matter, Mr. Richards appeared before the Council and produced an order from Shouse & Scanlon for the payment to him of $791 61, the amount claimed by him.

Mr. Shouse also came before the Council and produced an order from Shouse & Scanlon authorizing the payment of the amount of the bill to Mr. Shouse.

Mr. Richards desired to withdraw the notice above mentioned, and permission was granted.

Mr. Brown then moved that a warrant be drawn in favor of Shouse & Scanlon for the amount of the bill, minus the $460 in dispute. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

Standard Time for East Liberty.

The magnificent new school building just completed in the Nineteenth ward (East Liberty), has been provided with a "Tower Clock," made under the direction of the well known jewelers, Messrs. James R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue, and run by "standard time" furnished by the same gentlemen. The clock will be a great convenience to the residents of the ward, and especially to the school children, being sufficiently broad in the face and loud in the tongue to be seen and heard throughout the neighborhood. It weighs twelve hundred pounds, and strikes on a bell two thousand five hundred pounds in weight. It requires a striking weight of five hundred pounds, and a weight of sixty pounds to run the machinery of the clock. The dial plate is four feet eight and a half inches in diameter. The clock strikes the hours and half hours, and is the only striking piece used to regulate the classes in the school. It was made by E. Howard & Co., the celebrated watch and clock makers of Boston, for whom Reed & Co. are the agents here.

FANSHAWDLE SILVERWARE.—Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., jewelers, No. 68 Fifth avenue, have just completed an elegant set of silverware for the President's car of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The set is rich and beautiful, and a credit to the firm.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Semi-monthly Meeting—Controllers Report—The Street Department—The Refunding of Sewer Assessments—The Paid Fire Department Question—Market Receipts, Etc., Etc.

Allegheny Councils held a semi-monthly meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

Council organized at half past seven o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. English, Faulkner, Gwyer, Gwinner, Hall, Long, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach and President McBrier.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. ENGLISH, petition from Henry Holdship, to have a new assessment made on the grading and paving of Madison avenue, and to have the same equitably charged upon the property abutting thereon. Referred to the Street Committee.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT—CITY EXPENDITURES DURING NOVEMBER.

Mr. HALL presented the monthly report of the Controller, Wm. M. Porter, Esq., of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1—Salaries	$ 2,812 22
No. 2—Engines and Hose	84 36
No. 4—Printing	31 05
No. 5—Streets, &c	1,065 37
No. 6—Wharves	291 50
No. 7—Sewers	471 00
No. 8—Water Works	2,728 58
No. 9—Contingent fund	1 89
No. 11—Water works	4,104 13
No. 15—Gas	93
No. 16—Registry	85 00
Total	$12,977 81

In addition to the above, the Treasurer has paid interest to the amount of $1,256 45 during the month, making the total expenditures $14,-676 26.

The report was accepted and warrants ordered.

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Also, a communication from the Controller, recommending the following transfers of appropriations, viz:

From No. 11 Water to No. 3 Fire Engines and Hose	$1,000 00
From No. 8 Water to No. 3 Fire Engines and Hose	1,000 00
From No. 13 Gas to No. 3 Fire Engines and Hose	1,000 00
From No. 13 Gas to No. 4 Printing	293 44
From No. 1 Salaries to No. 7 Surveys	500 00

The above transfers leave a sufficient amount in each appropriation from which it is made, to carry it through.

Communication accepted and Controller authorized to make the transfers recommended.

THE REFUNDING OF SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

Also, an ordinance prepared by the Finance Committee for the refunding of money paid by certain persons for sewer assessments. The ordinance provides for the original assessment of a tax amounting to one-ninth of the whole amount, said assessment to be levied for the term of nine years. The second section provides how the money shall be refunded.

Mr. ENGLISH moved to strike out the second section.

Mr. RIDDLE moved to amend the amendment that interest be allowed from July 1st, 1869. The amendment was carried and the second section approved.

The ordinance was then passed finally.

THE SECOND WARD SQUARE.

Mr. RIDDLE, a report of the Committee on City Property, with a resolution instructing the Controller to advertise for proposals for a stone work for the iron fence around the Second ward square. Report accepted and resolution adopted.

REPORT FROM THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON submitted a report from the Street Committee containing various matters, as follows:

First. They report adversely to making the city pay for three lots on Rose alley, on new sewer, averring that it would be a violation of the law prohibiting the payment of claims in the matter of laying gas mains.

Second. They recommend the laying of a sewer on Rose alley, from Lincoln avenue to Ringe avenue, with a regulating grade as Ridge avenue is concerned. The committee think a sewer is needed at the point last mentioned, and aver that those remonstrating have no other right to do so than having put a sewer not abutting or fronting their line of property.

Third. They approve the ordinance regulating the tapping of sewers.

Fourth. Also, an ordinance for the grading of Fairview avenue.

Fifth. Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Sewers be directed to have the new maps of the city made as complete as possible, and that the Engineer be instructed to procure all necessary information and include such portions of the original records as the Committee may deem advisable. Report accepted, and filed.

Mr. HALL moved an amendment to the resolution about the new city map, that so much of the Sawmill run tract as lies between the river and the north city line be included. Not seconded.

The resolution as reported was then read three times and passed finally.

The resolution for grading Chartiers street was read three times and adopted.

The ordinance relative to the tapping of Sewers was adopted.

The ordinance for the construction of the sewer on Rose alley, was then taken up, and a motion to adopt the ordinance was negatived.

Plan of grade for Butler plank road, or extension of Ohio street, Adopted.

Report of viewers on Fulton street, Fifth ward. Referred to City Engineer.

POOR FARM SITE.

Mr. RIDDLE presented a communication from the Directors of the Poor, declaring that they had examined a number of sites for a Poor Farm and Hospital for the city, in the farm of Mr. Ramaley, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, fourteen miles from the city, consisting of sixty acres of land, the price asked was $2,000, which was a very moderate sum considering the location of the land.

The communication stated that if the Councils would authorize the purchase of the above property, the erection of the necessary buildings could be commenced early in the spring and completed by the spring of 1871.

Accompanying the communication was a resolution instructing the Poor Directors to purchase the Ramaley farm at the cost stated—$2,000.

Mr. RIDDLE moved that the report be accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON moved an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Poor Farm. Adopted.

REPORT FROM THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. WETTACH presented a report from the Committee on Water, which was under consideration when the Council adjourned. Select Council occurred in all the business of Common Council.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....*President.*
ROBERT DILWORTH.....*Clerk.*

Council organized at half-past seven o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Comley, Gilfillland, Grenet, Hanna, Hastings, Price, Kopp, Megraw, McNeill, Poret, Reineman, Seidle, Tate, Thompson, Voegtly, Warner, and President Slack.

Minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. COMLEY, remonstrance against the opening of Buena Vista street, from Canal to Jefferson streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. SEIDLE, petition from residents of Madison street, First ward, asking to be assessed only for cost of sewer on north side of said street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS, petition for lamp post on Hemlock street, between Poplar and Esplanade streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. WARNER, petition for erection of gas lamp on Sedgwick street and on Franklin street at the intersection with Sedgwick street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. SLACK, petition for gas lamp on Sampson street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. PRICE, resolution for construction of crossings on Federal street at the mouth of Locust street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WARNER, a communication from the Controller, asking for power to pay bills of advertising as were bonded for the appropriation for city printing. Accepted and the authority granted.

OPENING OF FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. HASTINGS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Streets to prepare an ordinance for the opening and grading of Federal street, from its present terminus, on a straight line or as near as possible, to connect with the Perrysville Plank road, and that they be instructed to petition the Legislature to pass an act enabling the City of Allegheny to assess the damages as far north and south as in their judgment may be necessary to defray the expenses of opening and grading said street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Mr. HANNA, from the committee on Markets, submitted a report, showing the following receipts during November:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$1,215 99
B. McNulty, Diamond scales	276 07
R. White, Second ward scales	517 11
Total	$2,108 48

Report accepted and filed.

REPORT OF GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. TATE presented a report from the Gas Committee setting forth that they had had a conference with the officers of the Allegheny Gas Company, and found the Company ready to meet the city on the most liberal terms in the matter of laying gas mains.

A circular accompanying was a petition for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Middle alley and Sampson Streets. Report received and resolution adopted.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT QUESTION.

The ordinance for the establishment of a paid Fire Department, as reported with amendments from Select Council was now called up. Councilman Megraw offered several amendments adopted and appointed a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Tate, Megraw and Thompson. Select Council receded from former action and appointed Mr. A. Patterson and Mr. Long.

The Conference Committee met, and after consultation, reported in Select Council the non-concurrances of Common Council, namely, in the amendment increasing the Chief Engineer's salary from $600 to $1,000, and also making the Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph a Independent office. On hearing the report and recommendations of the Committee, Select Council receded and concurred with Common Council.

MORE GAS.

Mr. HANNA presented a petition for gas lamps on Webster street, Second ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

THE SECOND WARD FENCE.

When the action of Select Council adopting the resolution of the Committee on City Property authorizing the Controller to advertise for proposals for the stone foundations for the iron posts of the fence around the Second ward square was read, it was stated by several members that they understood that the contract formerly awarded included the stone foundations. The contractor thinks differently, however, hence the difficulty. The discussion was finally ended by the adoption of a motion to refer the resolution back to the committee, with instructions to re-let the contract for fences, foundations and all complete.

Common Council took up the ordinance providing for the refunding of sewerage assessments, pending the discussion of which, they adjourned.

BURGLARIES.—Six burglaries are reported to have occurred in South Pittsburgh within a week. The last was on Saturday night at the house of James McGonigle, Manor street, the thieves entering the cellar and carrying off about fifteen dollars worth of clothing, which had been left there to be washed. The burglaries mentioned above were of the same character.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Charles Ferguson, a well known carpenter and builder, and who has the contract for the carpenter work at the new City Hall building, died suddenly in Lawrenceville yesterday afternoon of heart disease. Mr. Ferguson resided on Penn street, Tenth ward, and was over fifty years of age.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THE JOHNSTON-SMITH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

THURSDAY, December 9.—At the opening of Court the examination of Mr. E. D. Smith, the defendant, was resumed. He stated that he had no personal knowledge of Mrs. Johnston having had illicit intercourse with any person since the alleged promise to marry. On cross-examination he stated it was on the 25th of March, 1867, that he gave her the $1,300 for the settlement of the alleged breach of promise.

Defendant's counsel then proposed to offer in evidence a telegram from Chicago signed by S. W. Allinder, which stated that the witness Halligan, who had been regularly subpœnaed, would not come, and stated that his reason were if he would testify she would shoot him. Not allowed by Court.

Defendant's counsel then proposed to read to the jury a copy of the record from the Superior Court of Cook county, Illinois, for the purpose of contradicting the plaintiff, and showing satisfaction rendered by defendant to the plaintiff, in this case. The Court overruled the offer.

Defendant's counsel then offered in evidence depositions of witnesses, taken in Chicago, relative to the character of the plaintiff. Among others was the deposition of Moses D. Brown, Esq., which plaintiff's counsel objected to, on the ground that said Brown had been the paid attorney of Mrs. Johnston, and the Court sustained the objection.

The depositions of the other parties were then read, the substance of which was as follows:

Benjamin Hendricks, Deputy Sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, testified that the reputation of Amy Johnston, for chastity, was bad.

Charles E. Becker, policeman, Chicago—Her reputation for chastity is not good.

Wm. Hopper, printer, Chicago—Her reputation for chastity is not good.

Joseph Butler, saloon keeper, Clark street, Chicago—Knew nothing about the reputation of Mrs. Johnston for chastity.

Fanny Thompson, confectioner, Chicago, testified to having been at Mrs. Johnson's house, and saw Mr. P. S. Travis, in a bed in her house. Her reputation was that was not a chaste woman.

Ada Hansom, of Chicago—Knew Mrs. Johnston; her reputation for chastity was not good; her house was reputed to be bad.

Miss Josie Easton, of Chicago, testified that she had heard Mr. Haines and Mr. Travis speak of Mrs. Johnston. Her reputation was not good for chastity.

Elias D. Wilson, of Chicago, testified that Mrs. Johnston's reputation for chastity was good.

This ended the depositions for the defendant.

MRS. JOHNSON RECALLED—SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A WITNESS.

Mrs. Johnston, the plaintiff, was recalled to the stand, and in response to interrogatories by defendant's counsel said: I know P. S. Travis, of Chicago; saw him in Pittsburgh within the past week; saw him at the St. James Hotel; saw him no where else.

Plaintiff's counsel objected to the testimony as improper.

Defendant's counsel then proposed to prove that they had, at their own expense, brought Mr. Travis from Chicago here, in response to a telegraphic dispatch, and that the plaintiff, Mrs. Johnson, had "spirited" him away—had given him money to go to New York.

Witness continued—Saw him in the room in front of Mr. Fulton's office. He remained in this city two nights. Did not induce him to leave, or threaten to shoot him if he appeared against me. When he left he said he was going to see his mother; he did not tell me where his mother lived; I do not know where she lives; do not know that he has a mother.

The defense here rested their case.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Amy Johnson, recalled—Know Amos Hickman and Patrick Halligan; remember their coming to my house in April last, in the forepart of the evening; Hickman was very much intoxicated; he was so drunk that he vomited in the sitting room; Mr. Halligan was sitting in the middle room; there was a lamp in the room; I remonstrated with Halligan, and asked him to take Mr. Hickman away; also asked Mr. Hickman to leave; Halligan attempted to use force towards me, but I resisted him. [The witness then denied, in toto, the allegations testified to by Hickman.] Halligan said Hickman was too drunk to leave, and asked me to let him have a nap, and he would take him away. They left at two o'clock in the morning. Hickman said he was well acquainted with Smith, and would try to induce him to do what was right by me. He said he would meet us both in Pittsburg, and try to make it up—that if he was not here, I should write him a letter. It was in pursuance of this arrangement that I wrote the only letter I ever did write to him. Room No. 46, St. James Hotel; Hickman's private parlor. I registered my name as Mrs. Seaman, in May or June, 1869, because I did not want Mr. Smith to know I was in town before I saw him personally. Never told Mr. Smith, at any time, that Hickman was drunk when he left Smith, at the St. James, last May or June; never threatened or attempted any violence towards him.

The witness was then interrogated as to the parties whose depositions had been read, and stated that she never allowed her house to be used for improper purposes. Mr. Travis never was in bed in her house, at any time. Had no disposition or occasion to keep an improper house.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock Friday morning.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, December 9.—The case of Hill vs. Coulter went to the jury, having a verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

M. Johns and wife vs. L. R. McAbey. Action on a promissory note. On trial.

Court then adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, December 9.—In the case of Torrance Smith, charged with the murder of Mr. McCullough, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Engineer be instructed to procure all necessary information and include such portions of the original records as the Committee may deem advisable. Report accepted, and filed.

Mr. HALL moved an amendment to the resolution about the new city map, that so much of the Sawmill run tract as lies between the river and the north city line be included. Not seconded.

The resolution as reported was then read three times and passed finally.

The resolution for grading Chartiers street was read three times and adopted.

The ordinance relative to the tapping of Sewers was adopted.

The ordinance for the construction of the sewer on Rose alley, was then taken up, and a motion to adopt the ordinance was negatived.

Plan of grade for Butler plank road, or extension of Ohio street, Adopted.

Report of viewers on Fulton street, Fifth Ward. Referred to City Engineer.

POOR FARM SITE.

Mr. RIDDLE presented a communication from the Directors of the Poor, declaring that they had examined a number of sites for a Poor Farm and Hospital for the city, in the farm of Mr. Ramaley, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, fourteen miles from the city, consisting of sixty acres of land, the price asked was $2,000, which was a very moderate sum considering the location of the land.

The communication stated that if the Councils would authorize the purchase of the above property, the erection of the necessary buildings could be commenced early in the spring and completed by the spring of 1871.

Accompanying the communication was a resolution instructing the Poor Directors to purchase the Ramaley farm at the cost stated—$2,000.

Mr. RIDDLE moved that the report be accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON moved an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Poor Farm. Adopted.

REPORT FROM THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. WETTACH presented a report from the Committee on Water, which was under consideration when the Council adjourned. Select Council occurred in all the business of Common Council.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....*President.*
ROBERT DILWORTH.....*Clerk.*

Council organized at half-past seven o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Comley, Gilfillland, Grenet, Hanna, Hastings, Price, Kopp, Megraw, McNeill, Poret, Reineman, Seidle, Tate, Thompson, Voegtly, Warner, and President Slack.

Minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. COMLEY, remonstrance against the opening of Buena Vista street, from Canal to Jefferson streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. SEIDLE, petition from residents of Madison street, First ward, asking to be assessed only for cost of sewer on north side of said street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS, petition for lamp post on Hemlock street, between Poplar and Esplanade streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. WARNER, petition for erection of gas lamp on Sedgwick street and on Franklin street at the intersection with Sedgwick street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. SLACK, petition for gas lamp on Sampson street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. PRICE, resolution for construction of crossings on Federal street at the mouth of Locust street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WARNER, a communication from the Controller, asking for power to pay bills of advertising as were bonded for the appropriation for city printing. Accepted and the authority granted.

OPENING OF FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. HASTINGS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Streets to prepare an ordinance for the opening and grading of Federal street, from its present terminus, on a straight line or as near as possible, to connect with the Perrysville Plank road, and that they be instructed to petition the Legislature to pass an act enabling the City of Allegheny to assess the damages as far north and south as in their judgment may be necessary to defray the expenses of opening and grading said street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Mr. HANNA, from the committee on Markets, submitted a report, showing the following receipts during November:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$1,215 99
B. McNulty, Diamond scales	276 07
R. White, Second ward scales	517 11
Total	$2,108 48

Report accepted and filed.

REPORT OF GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. TATE presented a report from the Gas Committee setting forth that they had had a conference with the officers of the Allegheny Gas Company, and found the Company ready to meet the city on the most liberal terms in the matter of laying gas mains.

A circular accompanying was a petition for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Middle alley and Sampson Streets. Report received and resolution adopted.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT QUESTION.

The ordinance for the establishment of a paid Fire Department, as reported with amendments from Select Council was now called up. Councilman Megraw offered several amendments adopted and appointed a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Tate, Megraw and Thompson. Select Council receded from former action and appointed Mr. A. Patterson and Mr. Long.

The Conference Committee met, and after consultation, reported in Select Council the non-concurrances of Common Council, namely, in the amendment increasing the Chief Engineer's salary from $600 to $1,000, and also making the Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph a Independent office. On hearing the report and recommendations of the Committee, Select Council receded and concurred with Common Council.

MORE GAS.

Mr. HANNA presented a petition for gas lamps on Webster street, Second ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

THE SECOND WARD FENCE.

When the action of Select Council adopting the resolution of the Committee on City Property authorizing the Controller to advertise for proposals for the stone foundations for the iron posts of the fence around the Second ward square was read, it was stated by several members that they understood that the contract formerly awarded included the stone foundations. The contractor thinks differently, however, hence the difficulty. The discussion was finally ended by the adoption of a motion to refer the resolution back to the committee, with instructions to re-let the contract for fences, foundations and all complete.

Common Council took up the ordinance providing for the refunding of sewerage assessments, pending the discussion of which, they adjourned.

BURGLARIES.—Six burglaries are reported to have occurred in South Pittsburgh within a week. The last was on Saturday night at the house of James McGonigle, Manor street, the thieves entering the cellar and carrying off about fifteen dollars worth of clothing, which had been left there to be washed. The burglaries mentioned above were of the same character.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Charles Ferguson, a well known carpenter and builder, and who has the contract for the carpenter work at the new City Hall building, died suddenly in Lawrenceville yesterday afternoon of heart disease. Mr. Ferguson resided on Penn street, Tenth ward, and was over fifty years of age.

Further Masonic Items.

A warrant having been granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a new Lodge will shortly be constituted at Sewickley, the members of the fraternity at that place having organized as Sewickley Lodge No. 452. It will start with a membership of forty. Following are the officers elect: G. H. Christy, W. M.; Thos. W. Hutchinson, S. W.; John Dixon, J. W.; John C. Conn, Secretary, and Dr. R. McCready, Treasurer.

Elections have been held as follows:

SYRACUSE LODGE, No. 439, OF ALLEGHENY.—Wm. Stuart, W. M.; D. S. Simpson, S. W.; David Harris, J. W.; A. W. Erwin, Treasurer; Jas. W. Mackrell, Secretary.

MT. MORIAH COUNCIL, No. 2.—Jas. Brown, T. Ill. G.; M. B. R. Harbours, D. Ill. G. M.; David M. Watt, P. C. of W.; Chas A. Colton, M. of Ex.; Thos. W. Wright, Recorder; G. T. Van Doren, C. of G.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, on Thursday, December 9, 1869:

Isabella Sharp and E. L. Clark to Nancy C. Overbeck; February 4, 1867; lots 7, 8, 9, Hastings plan, Sharpsburg.....$775

James McCrory, executor of Robert McCrory, to John Kahlity; December 2, 1868; lot 43, in George Lucille's plan, Carroll street, Allegheny.....$1,232

Joseph Nixon to Evan H. Davis; July 10, 1869; Nos. 17 and 18, in Nixon's plan, Twenty-fourth ward.....$850

John S. Irwin to Henry Baer; September 30, 1869; lot 15, Irwin's plan, Pitt township.....$5,000

Elizabeth F. Denney to Hannah Buckley; September 4, 1868; lot 16, Denney's plan, Union township.....$400

Anson P. Norton to Patrick Dean; November 25, 1869; 104 75-100 in Norton's supplemental plan; Lower St. Clair township.....$400

Thomas C. Patterson to John B. McCune; June 22, 1869; 45 acres 9 perches in Elizabeth township.....$3,500

Samuel Yourd to Robert Marshall; November 12, 1869; 30 acres 93 perches in Penn township.....$3,700

LECTURES IN INDIANA.—Dr. Gleason, of Philadelphia, will commence his celebrated course of splendidly illustrated lectures on physical culture and the art of acquiring health, strength, grace and long life, this evening at the Baptist Church.

For Liverpool and Queenstown.

The reliable steamer Nevada will sail from New York on Wednesday, December 15th, for Liverpool and Queenstown. Passage can be secured at the Ship Agency of T. H. Rattigan, No. 67 Smithfield street, where plan of cabins can be seen.

Good Homes and Lot—Public Sale To-day

The property No. 64 Beech street, Second ward, Allegheny, goes at auction this day at two o'clock. Buyers interested should not fail to be present. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

To the Patrons of the City Directory.

I am still publishing the City Directory, and have not yet *sold out*, as has been represented by parties purporting to be my successors.

Canvassing is nearly consumated, and all orders for subscriptions and advertising will have my printed card on the face.

Price, $8 00 per copy; 12 copies $24 00; one-half page $14 00; one-third page $10 00; one-fourth page $7 00.

GEO. H. THURSTON.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Phrenology.

The rooms of Fowler & Wells, at Lafayette Hall, are still thronged day and evening. Examinations with full descriptions. What to do and how to rise in the world explained.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Preparatory Medication.

The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle osseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, however, there is one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome, strength supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS *stand supreme*. In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been excelled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles, purporting to belong to the same class, that has ever been advertised. Its purifying power over the secretions which we make on application by the trade only.....

1,300 Quires Full Sheep Bound Cap Blank Books per quire.....45

1,208 Quires ½ Bound Cap Blank Books, per quire.....13

17 Cases Medium Ink, black per gross.....3 00

7 Cases Assorted Slates; discount 40 p c.....

The prices quoted are to the Trade only and cash must accompany all orders. Small orders from Retail Dealers will be taken first, our own trade will see the necessity of ordering at once.

J. L. Read & Son,

WHOLESALE

Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Children's Books.

BUTTERFLY'S FLIGHTS. By the author of the Wild and Wear' series. 6 vols. in a box.....$4 50

THE BESSIE BOOKS. 5 vols. per vol.....1 25

THE LILY SERIES. By Mrs. Sherwood. 6 vols.....2 50

THE WORD SERIES. By the authors of the "Wide, Wide World" and "Dollars and Cents".....1 50

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS. A story of Ethan Allen's times.....1 50

MINISTERING CHILDREN LIBRARY; 4 vols.....3 00

THE WIN AND WEAR SERIES. 6 vols.....7 50

THE LEVEL CASE. By the Rev. Dr. Newton.....1 50

THE RAINBOW SERIES. By Rose; 5 vols.....3 75

EDEN MONTGOMERY'S BOOK SHELF. 5 vols.....6 00

BOW JENNIE FOUND HER LORD. By the author of "Golden Ladder Series".....50

BIBLE WONDERS. By Dr. Newton.....1 25

Fine Illustrated Books,
New Juveniles,
Colored Toy Books,
Games, etc., etc.,

OPENING DAILY.

Robt. S. Davis & Co.

193 LIBERTY STREET.

JEWELRY.

REMOVAL

OF

W. W. WATTLES'

JEWEL